FBIS DAILY REPORT

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WORLD LEADERS ACKNOWLEDGE LIBERATION DAY

PRC Greetings 26 Nov

AU081700 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] To the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On occasion of the 37th anniversary of Albania's liberation, we send the Albanian people our cordial greetings and best wishes.

[Signed] The Standing Committee of the People's National Congress of the People's Republic of China and the State Council of the People's Republic of China,

Beijing, 26 November 1981.

Reception Held in Warsaw

AU081734 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] Warsaw -- Selim Begolli, charges d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the People's Republic of Poland held a reception in the embassy's hall. Taking part in the reception were Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Marian Dmochowski, officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and others who had been invited.

Husak Greets Lleshi

AU081727 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] To His Excellency Haxi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, I am honored to present to you, the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and all the Albanian people my greetings for further successes in the construction of your country.

[Signed] Gustav Husak, president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

Prague, 27 November 1981.

Reception in Prague

AU081733 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] Prague -- Agim Kasa, charges d'affaires ad interim of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, held a reception in which Dr Dusan Spacil, deputy minister of foreign affairs, officials of the Foreign Affairs Ministry, the Foreign Trade Ministry and others took part.

Bulgaria Greetings 27 Nov

AU081730 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] To the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of Albania's liberation from Fascism and Capitalism, we send the Albanian people our most sincere greetings and express the wish that relations between our two socialist countries continue to develop in the interests of peace in the Balkans and Europe.

[Signed] The State Council of the People's Republic of Bulgaria, 27 November 1981.

Greek President Greets Lleshi

AU081703 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] To His Excellency Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of your country's national holiday, I beg Your Excellency to accept my warm greetings and also the best wishes of the Greek people and myself for your personal happiness and the prosperity of the Albanian people.

[Signed] Konstantin Karmanlis, president of the Republic of Greece. Athens 29 November 1981.

Turkish Leader Greets Lleshi

AU081702 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] To His Excellency Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, it is my pleasure to send Your Excellency my sincere greetings and best wishes for your personal happiness and for the prosperity and progress of your country and the friendly Albanian people on behalf of the Turkish people and myself.

[Signed] General Kenan Evren, head of state of the Republic of Turkey.

Castro Greets Leaders

AU081726 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] To His Excellency Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and His Excellency Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of the 37th anniversary of liberation day, we send you our greetings, simultaneously expressing our best wishes for the happiness and prosperity of the Albanian people on behalf of the people and Government of the Republic of Cuba.

[Signed] Fidel Castro Ruz, president of the State Council and Government of the Republic of Cuba.

Cuban Assembly Greetings

AU081701 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] To Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of the anniversary celebration of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, we ask you to accept our greetings on behalf of the National Assembly of the people's government of the Republic of Cuba and myself personally.

[Signed] Raul Roa, charged with the duty of president of the National Assembly of the Republic of Cuba. Havana, 28 November 1981.

Havana Reception 27 Nov

AU081737 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] Havana -- Pertef Hasamataj, charges d'affaires ad interim of the embassy of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to the Republic of Cuba held a reception on 27 November. Taking part were Foreign Trade Minister Ricardo Cabrizas; Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs (Jorge Balanos); Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jose de la Fuente; (Jesus Bareiro Gonzales) and (Roberto Malendez Diaz), directors in the Foreign Affairs Ministry; and others.

Al-Qadhdhafi Greets Lleshi

AU081704 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 2 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] To His Excellency Haxhi Lleshi, chairman of the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of your country's national holiday, it is my pleasure to send you our sincere greetings for your happiness and for the progress and prosperity of the Albanian people on behalf of the Arab people of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

[Signed] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Mongolia Greetings

AU081731 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 3 Dec 81 p 3

[Text] To the Presidium of the People's Assembly of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania:

On the occasion of the national holiday of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, we send you warm greetings and best wishes for the prosperity of the Albanian people on behalf of the Mongolian people.

[Signed] The Presidium of the People's Great Hural of the Mongolian People's Republic and the Council of Ministers of the Mongolian People's Republic, Ulaanbaatar, 26 November 1981.

COMMENTARY ON RADOM SOLIDARITY MEETING

AU082105 Sofia BTA in English 1910 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Stefan Tikhchev, BTA observer commentary: "Resolute Class Struggle Is Needed"]

[Text] Sofia, 8 Dec -- The detailed informations published on the session of the "Solidarity" [word indistinct] group (the Presidium of the National Commission) in Radom revealed to every one their true nature and their genuine face -- a counterrevolutionary group of people pursuing their own (?political) ambitions for power, trampling upon the interests of the people, the interests of the country. It became clear for everyone that which was seen by the experienced fighters of the cause of the working class and which they warned against, namely that the leaders of "Solidarity" created not a trade union but a political organization of opposition, the aim of which is to fight against the constitutional power, against the gains of the people, against the socialist system.

It is true, that in the beginning, in [words indistinct] the workers over the their [as received] side, the leaders of "Solidarity" raised demands full of many promises, which externally looked like a concern for the improvement of the people's life, but actually they led up to a disruption of the economy, to disorganization of the national economy, to anarchy and chaos in the country. Such were the demands for a sharp rise in the salaries, for lessening the working hours, for saturating the market with high-quality goods. And this without a preliminary preparation, without creating the conditions for meeting [words indistinct] and what is more with the organization of frequent strikes. It was clear that this was a demagogy which sought the disruption of the state and clearing the way for the struggle for power.

The leaders of "Solidarity" organized a wave of strikes which led up to the worsening of the working discipline, to a dangerous and incessant drop in production, to breaking the inter-branch links of the economy. The market became stripped of goods; more and more goods were missing, the supply worsened. Poland can no longer carry out her international obligations. Is this not a counterrevolutionary plan drawn for the (?exacerbation) of political and social tension and eventually [word indistinct] favourable conditions for the seizing of [words indistinct] same demagogues, who allegedly cared for the well-being of the people while actually desired Poland's return to the past against which the workers have waged revolutionary struggles for decades on end?

Many people thought that at their congress "Solidarity" will come out with a programme to point the way out of the crisis. This, however, did not happen, and it could not have happened. Because of that congress the floor [words indistinct] the workers, who, deceived by the demagogues, thought they were members of a trade union organization. That is why the word socialism was never even mentioned at the congress.

Instead of a positive programme for getting out of the crisis, the "Solidarity" leaders organized various actions against constitutional order, against the socialist system, against the leading role of the people -- the Polish United Workers' Party. They distributed leaflets posters, they [word indistinct] anti-socialist slogans across buildings' walls, defiled the memory of those who fell for the freedom of Poland -- Polish heroes and Soviet soldiers. What else are these actions if not a counter-revolution?

And now, when the idea for the creation of a national agreement front is with [as received] an ever greater support among the Polish public, the leaders of "Solidarity" got frightened that the progressive and patriotic forces would rally and start working for getting out of the crisis thus liquidating the [passage indistinct] in the words of one of the participants in it had been a preparation for "....the last battle."

The session discussed: the necessity of creating selected "Solidarity" groups which are to remove the present officers at the voivodships and the city people's councils (the local administrative bodies) from their (?position) to train quickly [word indistinct] who will immediately "sweep out" from the enterprises the party members on the [word indistinct] to form a well-knit system of storming groups (and in some regions such groups have already been formed with the task not to defend but to attack -- their number one task being to seize the committee for radio and television; this is also one of the first tasks in the process of seizing the power), to launch a new attack against the voivodship authorities in order to completely "discredit them", to take immediate action and render the authorities powerless and finally, the forming of a provisional development was considered. This actually is a full-fledged scenario for a counterrevolutionary [words indistinct] take power.

So does anybody still have any doubts that "Solidarity" was engineered and now finally completed as an oppositional political force? By the way, Lech Walesa himself reaffirmed that at the session in Radom with the following:

"...I wanted to reach confrontation in a natural way, when almost all social groups will join us, but I was wrong to think that we shall and up to the moment to topple all the Sehm's, people's councils, etc. [as received] It turned out that we cannot go on with such tactics. That is why we are choosing the road of the [word indistinct] (?maneuver)". It is more than explicit.

Now the question arises: Is it possible to have a grouping like the one in Radom for a partner when the road for creating a front of national agreement is being sought, as a partner in negotiation this [word indistinct] and as a member of the front [words indistinct]? It consists of political adversaries of the socialist system, of the people. Its target is to seize the power, a target documented in the protocols of the session at Radom. Historical experience teaches that against such people an uncompromising political struggle should be waged in defence of the interests of the people. Also that the law should be applied to them.

Historical experience shows that only true patriots, those to whom the motherland is dear, to whom socialism (?is dear) [words indistinct] as lies in the struggle to achieve a national agreement. They are the ones with whom a dialogue should be conducted, while a struggle should be waged against the enemies of socialism. Against the counterrevolutionary forces, a resolute class struggle is needed against them.

ATANASOV HOLDS TALKS WITH POLISH JOURNALIST

AU090944 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, has received Igor Lopatynski, editor in chief of ZYCIE PARTII, organ of the PZPR Central Committee. During the cordial talks, Comrade Georgi Atanasov briefed the visitor on the political and organizational work of the party organs and organizations to fulfill the decisions of the 12th BCP Congress.

LCY DELEGATION BEGINS VISIT 7 DECEMBER

Arrival in Sofia

AU071508 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 7 Dec (BTA) -- Within the framework of the cooperation programme between the BCP and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, Mr Dusan-Sasa Gligorijevic, member of the CC of the League of Communists in Belgrade, arrived in Sofia today.

A meeting was held with the Bureau of the Sofia City Party Committee. Mr Chudomir Aleksandrov, secretary of the CC of the BCP and first secretary of the city party committee, acquainted the guests and the comrades accompanying him with the activity of the city party organization of the capital for the fulfillment of the decision of the 12th Congress of the CC of the BCP.

During the talks opinions were exchanged on some matters of the future development of relations between the BCP and the League of Yugoslav Communists.

Received by Zhivkov 8 Dec

AU081650 Sofia BTA in English 1430 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Dec (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, secretary general of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party and State Council president, received Mr Dusan Sasa Gligorijevic -- chairman of the Municipal Conference of the Union of Yugoslav Communists in Belgrade, and member of the Central Committee of the League of Yugoslav Communists.

The two conversed on the relations of cooperation between the Bulgarian Communist Party and the League of Communists of Yugoslavia.

LUKANOV-LED DELEGATION RETURNS FROM LIBYA 8 DEC

AU082128 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The Bulgarian economic delegation led by Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has returned home from the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah where he had paid a visit at the invitation of the Libyan Government.

U.S. AMBASSADOR PRESENTS CREDENTIALS TO ZHIVKOV

AU081953 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Sofia, 8 Dec (BTA) -- Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received today Mr Robert Barry, the newly-appointed ambassador of the United States to Bulgaria, who presented his credentials.

Speaking of certain progress achieved in the relations of Bulgaria and the United States in recent years, Mr Todor Zhivkov stressed that this actually is only a good basis for a more intensive development of bilateral relations in different spheres of life. "Making efforts for a better mutual acquaintance through expanding the constructive dialogue between the two countries, we will be able to focus our effort on spheres where it is realistic to achieve concrete progress. We are ready for our part in this joint road of cooperation", said Mr Zhivkov.

The Bulgarian leader added that the differences in the socio-poltical systems and the political views of the two countries should recede to the background before the common task of preserving and strengthening world peace.

Said Mr Zhivkov: "We consider it very important to mauntain a wide-scale dialogue between the states. Only a sincere exchange of views can help overcome distrust and differences, and consolidate the foundations of peace and security".

Mr Zhivkov expressed confidence that at the Soviet-American talks which have started in Geneva on the limitation and reduction of the medium-range nuclear means concrete results will be achieved which will create the necessary preconditions for a further progress in halting the arms race and for disarmament. "These talks can and should end successfully, at strict observance of equality and equal security principles," stressed he.

The American ambassador pointed out the readiness of his government to expand bilateral cooperation, for consolidation of the progress already made. "My government has prepared carefully for the talks, which started in Geneva on November 30, and will make every effort to start a process of considerable reduction of the nuclear arms and of the conventional forces," said he.

FIFTH CPCZ CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM OPENS 9 DEC

LD091012 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1000 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The Fifth CPCZ Central Committee Plenum began in the Spanish Hall of Prague Castle today. The session was opened by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee. A report on the state plan for the economic and social development of Czechoslovakia for next year and a draft law on the Seventh 5-Year Plan is being delivered by Svatopluk Potac, deputy federal premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission.

GLEMP LETTER TO SEJM CALLED 'RUDE INTERFERENCE'

LD082058 Prague CTK in English 1953 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (CTK) -- Catholic Primate Archbishop Jozef Glemp sent a letter to the Sejm today trying to influence the oncoming Sejm session with rude interference and shameless threats.

He "warned" the deputies against voting for emergency laws, including a ban on strikes, which according to him would lead to "a serious conflict in society".

The Polish Catholic Church thus, instead of trying to help calm down the present situation and find a way out of the deep crisis, is coming willingly to the help of "Solidarity" which had threatened with a general strike if the emergency laws were approved.

Today's LE MONDE, referring to the letter, openly admits that its apparent motive is the effort to "broaden the opposition front" against the government, or rather the effort to give a new impetus to the "time-honoured" close coordination of "Solidarity" and the church which has already not (?only caused) deep (?splits in) Polish society.

RECORDINGS OF 'HOSTILE' EMIGRES SHOW 'PAYMASTERS'

LD082356 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1630 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Second part in the series "Talks From the Other Side" by editor Petr Voldan on the hostile activities of some emigre groups against the CSSR; passages in quotation marks recorded]

[Text] In our previous program "Talks From the Other Side," we acquainted you with the events around the seizure of a large shipment of antistate printed matter, tape recordings, records, written materials with instructions and documentary material on committing criminal activity, and also funds for those in Czechoslovakia who had lent themselves to it. We also learned from authentic recordings how the hostile emigre groups reacted to the thwarting of a subversive action. We also learned about the personalities of Pavel Tigrid, Jiri Pelikan, Jan Kavan and others, and heard what is hidden behind their hostile actions against Socialist Czechoslovakia.

Today we have further documents for you from the vast number of recordings available to us. In these documents leaders of emigre centers will help us to uncover the background of their activity and thus, in fact, will prove their own guilt and moreover that of their paymasters. In the previous program much was indicated to us by Mrs Tigrid as she conveyed Jiri Pelikan's views to her husband. Just to refresh our memory let's listen to her again:

[Mrs Tigrid] "Well, I have never known these details. I do not know whose car it is but the less we know the better. It is that bad [word indistinct] that it is better [words indistinct] the CIA or the Bundeswehr."

Naturally, the quality of the sound recordings cannot be first class. Despite that, I hope you have been able to make out what Mrs Tigrid was saying as she mentioned that Pelikan, Tigrid and the rest had been able to feel relieved a little. Apparently suspicion was not cast on the CIA but on the Trotskyites. This pleased the leaders of hostile emigre centers.

It is true that usually it is difficult to prove the links between these people and their masters in the imperialist secret services. It is not openly admitted that the money which the enemies of our country are receiving is coming from this intelligence organization. One of the reasons why it is not admitted is the fact that the CIA routinely uses various names and firms as cover to finance the centers and to pay fees and subsidies to the so-called dissidents in the socialist countries; for example the Ford Foundation, the Volkswagen Foundation or through various committees, societies and publicly awarded prizes.

There are also centers through which the CIA finances the activity of, for example, Pelikan's group around the inflammatory publication list and Tigrid's group around the emigre rag SVEDECTVI. Its activity is financed by the U.S. intelligence center at Langley through the so-called Committee for Free Europe and the International Advisory Council which is nothing else but one of the cover organizations of the CIA. For example, Vilem Brzorad is employed there. Radomir Luga also has clost contacts with it and both are on the editorial board of Tigrid's SVEDECTVI. Helping, too, is Bohumil Bunza. The International Advisory Council [spoken in English] IAC for short, sets concrete tasks for Tigrid. The council is chaired by a 59-year-old American, George Minden, a tall, slim man with elegant manners in public who not only prefers suits in shades of gray but also is a kind of "eminence grise" in the background. He has also mastered perfectly the black art of espionage and subversion. From the next authentic recording we shall learn not only that Tigrid and Minden keep in touch but also what Tigrid says about him in private:

[Mr Tigrid] "Simply, I got something out for him from Brzorad, from Minden really. [Words indistinct] I managed to get something from my begging in New York. I put heavy pressure on Minden. He has a lot of money, I know that, so something will come out of it in all directions and things will be a bit better."

It is likely that Minden will not commend Tigrid for this public disclosure of their mutual contacts. Tigrid, however, is willing to make an alliance with anybody and at any time. One must admit that he is shrewd, quick and that he knows how to make use of a situation. Therefore during the crisis period in Czechoslovakia he did not hesitate to collaborate even with his former enemies: renegades of socialism and ex-communists like Pelikan, Mlynar, and others. Nor does he forget the time-honored links with the so-called Free Europe where after 1968 he placed, for example, Volny and Jezdinsky, on orders from U.S. intelligence. Also on orders of the gentlemen from the CIA in Langley he concentrates on the so-called dissidents in Czechoslovakia. He endeavors to keep them supplied with various materials and means for subversive activity against our country. The shipment from May 1981 was of this sort too. Pavel Tigrid himself will now tell us that there are difficulties in financing similar activity albeit with an indirect but generaous contribution from the U.S. intelligence service.

[Mr Tigrid] "Index, Pelikan, myself and a number of others participate in this situation and we have also paid off their various other debts which, essentially, were connected with the shipment. But it is not on; nobody is going to subsidize PALACH PRESS AGENCY which has been badly designed [koncipovana] from the very beginning and which can never survive. Well, that's the problem. There is a special enterprise called a 'solidarity fund' which is not in debt but Kavan says that the one cannot exist without the other since what is involved is his reputation, his job, and so on, and as far as I know, to date no one -- perhaps with the exception of Pelikan -- would like to pay off these debts."

Following the words of Pavel Tigrid it is necessary to explain what PALACH PRESS is about. It has been frequently mentioned in connection with various campaigns organized in the West against our republic. The so-called PALACH PRESS AGENCY was officially established in February 1976 in London. It is headed by three directors: Jiri Pelikan, J.M. David who is none other than the oft-mentioned Jan Kavan, and a certain Dr Trevor Roberts. But Jan Sling, Ivan Hartl and Jiri (Weiner) also have been participating in the agency's activity.

On Pelikan's and Tigrid's initiative the so-called 'solidarity fund' was founded with the framework of PALACH PRESS. Allegedly it served to finance the costs and efforts connected with organizing illegal contacts with the enemies of socialism in Czechoslovakia.

However, only Messrs Tigrid and Pelikan really know where the money has been going; the whole thing is likely to be very complex. It is supported by the next recordings of Pavel Tigrid:

[Mr Tigrid] "We have been saying from the start that PALACH PRESS was an untenable proposition, for example Josten, [word indistinct]. Pelikan holds the same view. We have had any number of discussions about it. Clearly this is not to be taken lightly."

So Tigrid confirms that Pelikan is a director of PALACH PRESS -- and it is for this reason that he keeps staying on while everyone else knows that there is no point in it. And here is what Tigrid has to say about the 'solidarity fund':

[Mr Tigrid] "The 'solidarity fund' is a voluntary agency which is to finance these shipments. The 'solidarity fund' pays no taxes since there is no income; it sells nothing. The balance is always zero. The costs are paid as real expenditure. However, it is PALACH PRESS which is bankrupt -- it has not only unpaid taxes but also a huge telephone bill of several thousand pounds and also Kavan's endless travelling which cannot be justified and is unnecessary. Consequently, there will be either a donor who pays the debt, those 5,000 pounds of I don't know how much, and then he will (?accumulate expenditures) and debts again since the enterprise is running at a loss and always will be, or PALACH PRESS will be terminated -- our argument with Kavan, that is Pelikan's, Mueller's, Mlynar's and my own argument, is that there exists no connection with him."

So here we can gradually acquaint ourselves with persons, names and institutions. Before listening to more recordings, let's explain the current aims of Tigrid's and Pelikan's institutions for subversive activity against Czechoslovakia -- the so-called PALACH PRESS AGENCY and its financial fund called solidarity fund; the financing and organizing of antistate activity against Czechoslovakia along the following lines.

First -- the transportation of manuscripts, pamphlets and intelligence information from Czechoslovakia to the capitalist countries and the stirring up of anti-Czechoslovak campaigns in the mass media of the Western countries;

Second -- the secret filming and recording of interviews and statements given by persons living on our territory who do not agree with the socialist state system and the publishing of these materials in order to besmirch Czechoslovakia in the West; and

Third -- the illegal transportation of material and financial means, printing and copying equipment and written instruction for the subversive activity of dissidents on Czechoslovak territory.

Tigrid and Pelikan have both been working against our country for a good many years. They try to please their masters from the CIA. Listen now to what Tigrid himself has to say about this:

[Mr Tigrid] "We are doing as much as we can in order to [words indistinct] to salvage the supply aspect. Really, this is a joint enterprise."

That joint enterprise of theirs is making every effort to liquidate the socialist state system in Czechoslovakia. For example, recently Tigrid has been trying to pose as a friend of the working class. How is it that a man, who has always hated workers, suddenly develops an interest in them? The explanation is simple: The U.S. intelligence service highly values the experiences it has gained -- together with the so-called Solidarity -- in the destruction of socialism in Poland. For this reason the CIA has ordered Tigrid to elaborate the experiences from the subversive activity against Poland along the line of hostile influence on the working class in Czechoslovakia. One can imagine what Tigrid's feelings are when he has to deal with the theme of Czechoslovak workers whom he has always looked down upon and whom he has always hated. On 10 July 1981, he said the following in a conversation with Pelikan:

[Mr Tigrid] "I am sweating over the fucking working class [zasrana delnicka trida]. Really, I am writing a book."

No, you did not hear wrong. Tigrid says that he is writing a book, that he is sweating over the fucking working class.

[Mr Tigrid] "I am sweating over the fucking working class. I am writing a book."

Tigrid speaks with such a rabid class hatred not only about communists but about the workers, about the entire Czechoslovak working class. At the same time he makes every effort everywhere to pose as a friend of the workers. At the moment he deals with workers only because he has to fulfill a task set for him by his masters in the U.S. intelligence service.

What would Tigrid not do for money? In fact, the editorial office of SVEDECTVI is also almost a family business for Mr Tigrid. His wife and son work there and the account is getting bigger and bigger. Their creed is to fight communism to destroy Socialist Czechoslovakia and world peace.

But the payments made by the intelligence services of the capitalist states are not without limits either. So the aim is to grab as much as possible at the expense of others. This also determines mutual relations between them. With the use of a number of documents we have already acquainted you with the personalities of these individuals as they act when in contact with each other and in those moments when they feel they are in private. The relations between them is illustrated also by the next recording. It is a conversation between Mr Tigrid in May 1981 after the seizure of the van with anti-state materials on the Czechoslovak border. After their telephone conversation with Jiri Pelikan they had a brief chat about him.

[Mrs Tigrid] "(?On the telephone he is always high-handed with me.)"

[Mr Tigrid] "He is not so with me; was he insolent?"

[Mrs Tigrid] "What?"

[Mr Tigrid] "The main point of the prosecution is to be the machine and the printed matter; (?well, I was of a different opinion.) [words indistinct] about the postman [postak], that was also important."

[Mrs Tigrid] "When I kind of forcefully apporached him and asked him what he thought about it, he said -- he told me about it in some detail when he visited me in Strasbourg and I told him -- you must say all this to Pavel -- it is not my fault that he did not tell him or that he did not get the message, and I [word indistinct] he was there last week and some socialist who [words indistinct] that he would sign it.

"I forgot to tell you that they had a lawyer who was to travel to Prague, some (?sort of socialist). Well, he said that the had been here and that he was desperately looking for us in (?France); that means that he was not looking for us."

[Mr Tigrid] "What a bastard!"

[Mrs Tigrid] [passage indistinct]

[Mr Tigrid] "When he was (?filling in his questionnaires) about people, he did not tell them from where they were getting their car."

[Mrs Tigrid] [Words indistinct] About the Lederers, and he said: I have never known these details; I don't know whose car it is but the less we know the better; it is that bad, and if (?somebody says something) at least it is better than it is in pieces rather than if it were the CIA or the Bundeswehr."

This is a conversation which followed immediately the seizure of the vehicle on the border crossing in Dolni Dvoriste. It bears out yet another interesting fact: that is, that after the seizure of the contraband Kavan immediately informed Pelikan but was less keen to speak to Tigrid. This, however, suited Pelikan very nicely indeed. He was able to give his own version to the French authorities and in so doing to cast a bad light on Tigrid, as we heared in the conversation a short while ago.

It was not the first failure by Pelikan and Tigrid in their subversive activity against Czechoslovakia, but this time they were hit with double force. Complete lists of their collaborators in our country, including conclusive materials about the hostile activity of these persons, fell into the hands of the Czechoslovak security organs. Even those on the other side do not have exactly the highest opinion of them.

Now listen again to a conversation between Mr and Mrs Tigrid as they say what they think of their helpers and tools; it took place after the return of their emissary, Kori, from Czechoslovakia.

[Mrs Tigrid] "So this was the Kori, (?their) own choice. He was in Czechoslovakia 20 April-1 May, [words indistinct]. He visited Bartosek and also Anica Sabatova, and he left the [word indistinct] with Anica Sabatova. [words indistinct] He apologizes."

[Mrs Tigrid] "But money -- that would be something."

It is obvious that there are still individuals in our country who are willing to betray their fatherland, but they want money for it. I think that we should listen again to the last part of the conversation between the Tigrids:

[Mrs Tigrid] "He visited Bartosek and also Anicka Sabatova, and he left the [word indistinct] with Anicka Sabatova. [words indistinct] He apologizes."

[Mr Tigrid] "But money -- that would be something."

No one wants to work for Mr Tigrid or Mr Pelikan for nothing. And together with their masters from the CIA they will find activity against us increasingly complicated.

Good-bye until the next of the talks "From the Other Side."

CPCZ IDEOLOGICAL BODY DISCUSSES MOSCOW CONFERENCE

LD081532 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The ideological commission of the CPCZ Central Committee discussed in Prague today the progress and the results of the Moscow conference of secretaries on the central committees of communist and workers' parties of socialist countries for international and ideological questions.

The report on this conference and its conclusions for ideological work of the party was delivered by Vasil Bilak, Presidium member and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

The deliberations were attended also by the party Central Committee Secretaries Jan Fojtik and Josef Havlin.

During the discussion the members of the Ideological Commission of the CPCZ Central Committee assessed tasks for improving propaganda, the effectiveness of political educational and ideological work, and the readiness and intensity of political information.

HUSAK RECEIVES VISITING ETHIOPIAN OFFICIAL

LD081912 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Today at Prague Castle Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, received Addis Tedla, member of the Permanent Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, deputy chairman of the Supreme Council of the Revolutionary Campaign for Economic Development and Central Planning, and member of the Executive Committe of the Commission for Organizing the Party of Workers of Ethiopia.

During a friendly conversation it was stressed that the relations between Czechoslovakia and socialist Ethiopia are based on internationalist solidarity and mutual cooperation and are devloping in the spirit of the recent talks between representatives of both countries in the interest of peace, security and progress in the world.

CPCZ DELEGATION LEAVES FOR VISIT TO ALGERIA

LD081606 Prague CTK in English 1522 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Prague, 8 Dec (CTK) -- A Czechoslovak Communist Party delegation, led by Central Committee Secretary Jindrich Polednik, left here Tuesday for Algiers at the invitation of the Algerian National Liberation Front.

HUSAK CHAIRS PARTY CONSULTATIVE MEETING

LD082028 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1600 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee chaired a national consultative meeting with chief secretaries of regional committees and the city committees of the party in Prague and Bratislava in Prague today. Members of the Presidium and Secretariat of the CPCZ Central Committee, and the chairman of the CPCZ Central Committee Central Control and Auditing Commission were also present.

The consultative meeting discussed topical questions of party work today, especially the safeguarding of the economic and social development program of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic approved by the 16th CPCZ Congress. The meeting focused its main attention on the approach of party bodies and organizations in fulfilling the tasks of the 1982 state plan and safeguarding of its consistent implementation in all areas.

SLOVAK PRAVDA CONDEMNS 'OPPORTUNISM IN PRACTICE'

AU071753 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 4 Dec 81 p 1

[Editorial: "Against Opportunism"]

[Excerpts] What is the core of our current problems when asserting the policy of the party, a policy which is in the interest of the workers class?

The core lies in the fact that many comrades, while fully agreeing in words with the 16th congress' resolutions, in practice behave as if the adopted conclusions did not concern them.

They lie in opportunism in practice....

Opportunism is not only the result of erroneous theoretical approaches; it also exists in everyday life and people succumb to it even without always realizing it. Opportunism in practice exists in all places where there is a passive attitude to the party line and where party decisions are not being fulfilled with communist principledness; where the party line, the principles of democratic centralism and intraparty democracy are being violated. All those who harm all-social interests and who give preference to or replace them with local, group or departmental interests or viewpoints, who are conciliatory or liberal toward bourgeois views and petty bourgeois habits, or who undermine or weaken principled party stands, behave in an opportunist manner.

The confortable perpetuation of thinking, bordering on ossification; the soulless, asthmatic routine in management work; paying lip service which obliges no one to do anything and, already beforehand and "gratis," provides everyone with an excuse for his reluctance to help or incompetence; the dehumanized bureaucratism which disgusts and embitters precisely the most honest people; the haughty indiscipline arising from and anchored in the illusion of one's irreplaceability and untouchability; the "clairvoyantly" calculated blindness which sees only one's own interests but is shortsighted when it comes to the interests of society; the low deceit and bluffing to get good wages and big bonuses -- these are the bacilli of opportunism, which weaken the organism of the socialist society by cleverly adapting to the existing conditions.

The philosophy of opportunism in practice is simple in its essence, subjectivist in its scheming and scheming in its subjectivism. However, no matter what form it has, its consequences are always dangerous; it harms the interests of the party and the socialist society. If simplified to a certain degree, it is characterized by the well-known sayings: Today I to you, tomorrow you to me; I am all right, you are all right; to eat one's cake and have it too, and so forth.

In our situation, opportunism covers itself up with the fig leaf of social democratism, of pseudo-democratism with its condescension and lack of demands on a person, which ignores or forgives work misdemeanors, and even forgives flagrant sins against communist ethics, and thus creates and maintains an atmosphere in which these abuses can not only exist and vegetate, but even -- if we do not destroy them uncompromisingly -- thrive.

An opportunist is not only a person who thinks, works and lives at variance with his words and deeds, but also a person who tolerates this, although he has the authority and duty to crack down on it. An agency or manager who attributes importance to words -- although they are just worthless, empty words -- and does not uncompromisingly demand tangible deeds, behaves opportunistically.

The current period is an inexorable test of political maturity, professional competence and organizational talent of ranking personnel on all levels. And not only of them -- of all of us. In this situation, we can cope with the plague of opportunism in practice only when we resolve problems efficiently, when we systematically control this process and when we have strict consequences for irresponsibility. And here the only criteria are concrete results achieved in implementing the party line, a real effect of the implementation of adopted resolutions and decisions.

MITTAG SPEAKS AT PEOPLE'S CHAMBER SESSION 3 DEC

AU072038 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 4 Dec 81 p 5

[Speech by Deputy Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, for the SED parliamentary group, given at the GDR People's Chamber session on 3 December 1981]

[Excerpt] I would like to state here on behalf of the SED faction in the GDR People's Chamber that the present draft bills agree with our noble aims in every respect.

With the Full Strength of Our Republic for a Secure Peace

First and foremost, distinguished deputies, the targets on which the 5-year plan is based are linked with the GDR's policy, aimed at securing peace, more closely than ever before in our history. It was with great seriousness and high responsibility for a fundamental task, the task of preventing a world nuclear conflagration, that the tremendous exacerbation of the international situation was pointed out at the third Central Committee session. Its causes lie in the U.S. policy of confrontation.

For months, the entire concept of a policy has unfolded before our eyes which is aimed at undoing again whatever has thus far been achieved on the road of detente and social progress -- even if it should be at the expense of its own people and that of other peoples.

Basically, this entire U.S. policy is aimed at changing the existing approximate military power balance between the United States and the Soviet Union in favor of the United Sates. In doing so, a war with nuclear weapons is being taken into consideration. It is precisely this objective which serves the so-called "zero-option," presented in a demagogic manner as an alleged disarmament proposal. This is nothing else but an attempt to change the approximate military power balance in Europe, so to speak, through the back door.

It is sheer mockery that such a concept is also termed a peace plan, because he who wants to alter the equilibrium is undermining peace. This deceptive maneuver with the "zero-option" was devised, particularly, in order to contain the powerful peace movement in the West European countries which has been increasing day by day. At the same time, the inventors of such concepts overlook that an increasing number of people exactly realize what their basic vital interests are, who threatens them and who really safeguards them.

Together with the Soviet Union and the states of the socialist community, our republic is firmly resolved to place its full strength on the scale of the balance of peace.

Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, explained a constructive peace program at the 26th CPSU Congress. The GDR People's Chamber gave its full approval to the peace appeal of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

With its constructive policy of securing peace, the GDR is fully acting in keeping with the constitution. The GDR is acting on the basis of a unanimous approval of this policy by the citizens. More than 13 million citizens have already affirmed this by signing the GDR's declaration of intent of October 1979. The GDR acts in the spirit of the revolutionary traditions of the German and international workers movement. At the third Central Committee session, Erich Honecker expressed all this on behalf of the SED and in agreement with the interests of the entire people.

Committed Work Strengthens Socialism

Socialism and peace are inseparable. For the socialist countries, the peace policy is not a matter of tactics but a fundamental principle of their international actions. This has again become evident in the awareness of responsibility and constructive appearances of Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, during his visit to the FRG, which was entirely devoted to this noble concern.

We appreciate the results of the meeting between L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and FRG Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, as an expression of the consistent efforts of the USSR to continue to flesh out the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social systems, and to achieve genuine steps for overcoming the danger of nuclear war.

The GDR is making its constructive contribution to peace in the international arena as well. Expressions of this were the trips of Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, to Austria, Japan and Mexico. They undoubtedly were greatly useful for securing peace, for understanding among peoples and for enhancing the prestige of socialism. Significant results concerning the development of the GDR's relations with these states were achieved.

We, all GDR citizens, members of the friendly parties, nonparty members, regardless whether atheists or Christians, openly endorse peace and avow the constructive peace policy as it is so passionately defended by the Soviet Union, the GDR and the countries of the socialist community, because for us there is nothing more important than preserving peace. The most effective thing that we can do for this in the GDR is creative, dedicated work for the strengthening and protection of socialism in the GDR.

SED POLITBURO ON RESULTS OF HONECKER-HUSAK TALKS

LD081630 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1452 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (ADN) -- A meeting of the SED Central Committee Politburo today heard a report by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, on his meeting with Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president. The SED Central Committee Politburo endorsed the results. The Politburo paid tribute to the great significance of the meeting as a further important step toward developing and intensifying the firm fighting alliance between the SED and the CPCZ and as a contribution toward strengthening the socialist community of states in the present period.

The talks, which passed in a traditional atmosphere of complete unanimity and fraternal friendship, confirmed the determined action of the two parties to shape their confident, close cooperation for the benefit of building an advanced socialist society in the GDR and in the CSSR even more effectively, and to systematically develop all round cooperation between the two states and peoples. In the face of the escalated attacks by imperialism and their henchmen, the firm alliance between the GDR and the CSSR, which has its unshakeable foundation in the joint tradition of decades of struggle by the working class of the two countries against exploitation, oppression and war and for the ideals of socialism and communism, is proving its strength and viability, and is also proving to be a stable factor of peace on the border between socialism and capitalism.

The friendship, cooperation and mutual aid treaty between the GDR and the CSSR, signed in 1977, is being implemented successfully in all aspects of social life. The meeting between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak has laid down new significant tasks for its further implementation.

The Politburo paid tribute to the results of the meeting which point toward the further intensification of economic, scientific and technical cooperation. It appraised the fact that the fulfillment of long-term accords on specialization and cooperation in research and production -- in keeping with deadlines and quality requirements -- in such major sectors as olefin chemistry, microelectronics and agricultural machinery is of decisive significance for the stability, steady progress and dynamic development of the economic performances of the two countries.

The dynamic foreign trade development between the two countries is contributing actively to the fulfillment of the decisions of the 10th SED Congress and of the 16th CPCZ Congress, and is a major factor in intensifying socialist economic integration between CEMA member countries.

The two parties adopted a unanimous approach in their exchange of views on topical questions pertaining to world developments and the international communist movement.

The meeting between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak manifested the firm determination of the two fraternal countries and parties to consolidate the alliance with the CPSU and the USSR and to contribute to broader cooperation among the socialist countries and to strengthening their joint action within the Warsaw Pact and CEMA.

The Politburo fully and entirely endorsed the appraisal by the two parties and states of the serious dangers created by the crisis-ridden development in Poland. The SED and the CPCZ have reaffirmed their solidarity and support for communists and all genuine Polish patriots in their struggle to crush counterrevolutionary attacks and to consolidate the might of workers and peasants. In view of the policy of confrontation by U.S. imperialism and NATO, the GDR and the CSSR will apply their full energy to implementing the constructive peace policy of the countries of the socialist community and will further intensify their coordinated action in foreign policy.

The Politburo expressed its firm conviction that the meeting between Erich Honecker and Gustav Husak would give fresh impulses to the dependable cooperation between the SED and the CPCZ and to the future all-round development of friendly relations between the GDR and the CSSR.

HONECKER RECEIVES ZANU OFFICIAL 8 DECEMBER

LD082202 East Berlin Voice of GDR Domestic Service in German 1800 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Erich Honecker general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State today received in Berlin Dr. Eddison Zvobgo, member of the Zimbabwe African National Union [ZANU] Central Committee. Dr. Zvobgo brought a personal message from ZANU president and head of government, Robert Mugabe. Erich Honecker and the politician from Zimbabwe exchanged views on how relations between the two parties and states could be developed further.

HONECKER AWARDS ORDER TO CONSTRUCTION ACADEMY

LD081616 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1506 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Berlin, 8 Dec (ADN) -- Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, has awarded the Patriotic Order of Merit in gold to the Academy of Construction on the 30th anniversary of its opening and in recognition of its high scientific achievements.

At a festive meeting organized by the Academy of Construction, Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, presented the high decoration on behalf of Erich Honecker. The festive meeting at the German State Opera was also attended by other members of the Central Committee, including Wolfgang Junker, minister of construction, and persons from state and social life of the GDR.

BRIEFS

SYRIAN DELEGATION -- A friendship and study delegation of the Lawyers' Trade Union of the Syrian Arab Republic ended a 1-week visit to our republic. [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3 Dec 81 p 2 AU]

ARCHBISHOP GLEMP LETTER TO GOVERNMENT, STUDENTS

Letter to Jaruzelski, Walesa

LD091126 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0300 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] Western agencies have reported that the primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, sent a letter yesterday to Wojciech Jaruzelski, Lech Walesa and the Sejm. He also appealed to academic youth to resume studies at all Polish universities.

Students Urged To Resume Work

LD082234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2200 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The primate of Poland, Archbishop Jozef Glemp, has addressed an appeal to university students urging all students to resume work, stressing that he was greatly relieved by the news on the decision of the NZS [Independent Students Association] to end sit-in strikes in all universities and colleges in Poland.

The primate congratulated them on this decision, one which the country was longing for and which testified to a mature assessment of the results. Only a unanimously accepted decision concerning the ending of the strike constitutes a completion of victory.

Warns Sejm On Emergency Powers

NC081520 Paris AFP in English 1517 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (AFP) -- The primate of Poland, Archsishop Jozef Glemp, has warned members of parliament about the serious consequences that could result from the adoption of a law giving the government emergency powers, official sources said here today.

The Polish Roman Catholic Church primate sent a letter to all members of parliament warning them against the adoption of a law that would "seriously limit civic liberties", official sources said.

Catholic M.P. Janusz Zablocki, who heads the Catholic-Social Polish Union (formerly ZNAK), told AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE that the letter, signed by Archbishop Glemp and the secretary of the conference of Polish bishops, Msgr Bronislaw Dabrowski in the name of the church, was addressed to the parliamentary president (speaker) and to parliamentary leaders.

The adoption of an emergency powers law, advocated by the Sixth Plenum of the Communist Party's Central Committee, might "disturb domestic peace, break off ties of understanding so difficult to establish, and spark off a serious social conflict," the letter said.

Referring to Solidarity's decision to call a general strike if the government introduced emergency legislation, the primate said "the country is not currently threatened by large-scale strikes," but members of the independent union might force a strike if such legislation were adopted.

"Considering the welfare of workers, along with that of the state, the church, which has shared for a thousand years the good and bad fortunes of our nation, warns the popular republic's parliament against the adoption of a decision that would tragically weigh on the destiny of our country," the message said.

SOLIDARITY NATIONAL COMMISSION TO MEET 11 DEC

LD081302 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] [no dateline given] The presidium of the Solidarity National Commission [KK] met in Gdansk yesterday. The date for a KK session was fixed at the meeting. The KK is to hold its deliberations in the Lenin shipyard on 11-12 December. The session will be proceeded by a meeting of the full presidium.

SOLIDARITY BRANCHES WARN GOVERNMENT ON MEASURES

'People Would Take Power'

NC082216 Paris AFP in English 2210 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (AFP) -- The Warsaw branch of the independent trade union Solidarity warned tonight that the Polish people would (?take) power if the government goaded the unions into an unlimited general strike.

The administration would lose in a general strike showdown, the Warsaw branch of Solidarity predicted in a press statement. After that, "society will have to set up a new administration that authentically represents it.

"It is not a question of Solidarity taking power, but of the whole population (?taking) power."

This bold statement followed unprecedented church intervention in politics earlier today: Roman Catholic Primate Jozef Glemp appealed directly to parliament to avoid provoking Solidarity into a general strike. He said parliament should drop an emergency-powers bill including anti-strike measures.

The emergency powers law would "weigh tragically on the destiny of our country," the Warsaw archbishop warned. He said anti-strike measures were unnecessary because Solidarity itself has long been "struggling against spontaneous strikes and because no strikes were looming.

Malopolska Adopts Measures

LD081948 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1930 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] At the extraordinary meeting of the executive of Solidarity's Malopolska chapter, the proposals for confrontation measures, discussed at the Radom meeting of the National Commission's Presidium, have been accepted. A similar stance has been adopted at the meeting of the executive of Kutno region's Solidarity. It has been ascertained that it is imperative to form the so-called workers' militia armed with everything available and equipped with gasoline bottles used as incendiaries.

The regional executive in Olsztyn has started to collect dressings. This, too, testifies to the spread of an insurrection psychosis. The objective is to incite hysteria. It has been decided to elect a reserve presidium of the region in case the present one is arrested. The idea is to create feelings of threat.

TRYBUNA LUDU CLAIMS KK SPOKESMAN EVADES ISSUE

LD082055 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] "The Art of Evading the Issue" is the title of an article in today's TRYBUNA LUDU. Here are the contents of the commentary:

Yesterday's information service of Mazowsze carried extensive excerpts from the statement of the press spokesman of Solidarity's National Commission [KK] issued on the 7th of this month after the statement of the government press spokesman which we published in yesterday's edition.

The Solidarity press spokesman gives his own interpretation of the stance of the KK Presidium's Radom session. In the view of the spokesman, and we quote, the KK Presidium has neither rejected national accord nor is it trying to sharpen the country's socio-economic climate. It turns out that a collective hallucination has taken place and that everyone misheard when Walesa, Bujak, Rulewski or Modzelewski were reprimanding the government and the party; that in the stance of the Presidium and the regional chairmen it was not written down in black and white, and we quote: Further negotiations on the subject of national accord have become useless. The Solidarity press spokesman continues by stating: The aspiration toward accord is part of the union's policy resolution which the KK Presidium is obliged to implement in accordance with the contents of the NSZZ Solidarity statute.

Here again one has to reflect, says TRYBUNA LUDU. All television viewers in Poland and abroad remember how Mr Walesa stated in front of television cameras after the completion of the congress that life would correct the program.

One should state following the troubles which the Solidarity spokesman has in connection with the program: Gentlemen, you have a bad program, change it, organize perhaps an extraordinary congress which will free the authorities from the implementation of anti-socialist aims. Otherwise, you will be the slaves of various parties and clubs which do not wish the nation any good.

Let us return to the statement of the KK spokesman. We quote: In the final sentences of the KK stance a list of problems was given the settlement of which will ensure that national accord will quite simply become a fact. TRYBUNA LUDU continues by saying: Mercy! Even in the best times of manipulation, no one evaded the issue so much. You see, in these final sentences the KK Presidium formulates a black and white stance which says that the union will not step back from fulfilling the following tasks and that these are the minimum conditions for national accord. And these seven points which we wrote about 2 days after Radom and on which the government press spokesman makes his stance known are, after all, Solidarity's well-known ultimatum.

One might think that the Radom meeting participants have put fe[illegible]nto Solidarity's rank and file members and that the objectives of the latter are now [illegible]fluencing the interpretation which the KK spokesman gives. But what is the purpose of these deceptions? Why not straight out: We have made a mistake. We followed the voice of the political ambitions of certain activists without listening to the rank and file masses. We wish to return to the road of understanding. This would be simpler, better and more honest, ends today's TRYBUNA LUDU.

ROUNDUP OF RURAL SOLIDARITY ACTIONS, ALERTS

Strike Alert Maintained

LD082236 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] The resumption of talks between NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers and the interministerial commission has not yet helped to reduce tension in the rural areas.

The NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers is maintaining a strike alert in Siedlce, Torun, Zamosc, Swednica and Brzostkow. Groups of union members continue to occupy administration buildings.

Sit-in strikes are also being staged by Solidarity of the Kujawy and Dobrzyn regions and by rural Solidarity of Lublin region.

In (?Brzostek) in Tarnow Voivodship NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers has begun a sit-in in the parish offices building. More than 50 demands have been submitted to the voivodship and parish authorities. The strikers have been authorized to represent the interests of all farmers who are Solidarity members in the Tarnow region. It was announced on Monday that talks with a voivodship office commission are to start.

Plenary Talks Held in Siedlce

LD090004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Talks have been resumed in Siedlce between the interministerial government commission led by Andrzej Kacala, deputy minister of agriculture and food economy, and the National Strike Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers headed by Jan Kulaj.

The subject of the talks is the implementation of the Ustrzyki-Rzeszow agreements and above all of constitutional guarantees for private farmers.

Also being discussed are land management, problems connected with the self-management of rural areas, farmers' social rights and economic production matters pertaining to farming. The talks are not to result in signing new agreements but in the adoption of a protocol of decision creating guarantees for the documents which have already been signed. During the talks, the stance of the government commission was presented point by point as regards the workers' demands submitted by the National Strike Committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers.

At 2000 the plenary talks ended. It has been decided to continue them on Friday in Siedice.

Food Strike Proposed in Torun

LD082116 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] A dozen or so representatives from strike committees all over Poland, including Bydgoszcz and Wloclawek, have arrived at the state building of the Torum sugar processing plant enterprise which is currently being occupied by farmers. It has been decided to step up the strike action and suggestions were made to organize a food strike which would mean halting food supplies to the cities completely.

Sit-ins Continue

LD081830 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] For the last 16 days a 100-strong group of private farmers associated with NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers in Dobrzyn and Kujawy has been staging a sit-in at the Wloclawak Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations building.

A delegation of the strikers went to Warsaw today where it will present demands and postulates to the Council of Ministers.

Meanwhile, the sit-in at the Swidnica Voivodship Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations building by farmers belonging to NSZZ Solidarity is still in progress.

'Poland on Brink of Civil War'

LD081954 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] At a meeting of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers Szczecin Voivodship Executive Mr Baumgort, chairman of the voivodship organization, stated: Poland is on the brink of civil war. In Baumgort's opinion such a state has been provoked by the authorities through the use of the forces of order against the sit-in strike in the Higher Officers' Fire-fighting School in Warsaw. In revenge, preparations are being made for the occupation of state administration buildings. Baumgort announced that in Szczecin the buildings of the voivodship ZSL, the voivodship office training center, the Polmos [expansion unknown] management, the petroleum industry center, and the state farms amalgamation are to be occupied. If the authorities oppose the occupation of these buildings, the occupation of the buildings of the voivodship party radio and television, the voivodship office and the municipal office is envisaged.

Also in Szczecin, posters which offend the PZPR have been pasted up. For instance, "PZPR -- Sheep." Other posters say: "Death to the Communists" and "The Program of the Party -- the Program of the nation."

Press Delivery Charges Noted

LD091100 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0700 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The Central Council Presidium of the Central Union of Agricultural Circles and Organizations of the Private Farmers protests the introduction of a charge, by order of the minister of communications dated 16 November, for the delivery of newspapers to subscribers in rural areas. The decision strikes at the vital interests not only of farmers but also of all those who live in the countryside, the Central Council's Presidium's communique states.

Strike Readiness Off in Elblag

LD082346 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] We received favorable information today from Elblag. Slawomir Malinowski is speaking:

Strike readiness has been called off in the region following the signing of a protocol of decisions between the strike committee of NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers and the Elblag voivoda, Zdzislaw Olszewski. Only 27 of the 38 demands submitted by the farmers were examined. Dealing with the other demands was not within the voivoda's authority.

In the Elblag region total calm now prevails. There are no strikes or protest actions. All flash points have also been eliminated. This is, I think, the only or one of the few voivodships in the country in which we have such a situation.

REPORTAGE OF STUDENT STRIKE ACTIONS, ACTIVITIES

Gdansk Students End Strike

LD081418 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Gdansk-Gdynia [date not received] -- The students' strike committee at the Gdansk Polytechnic has decided to end the sit-in strike in this school of higher education. One can assume that the remaining higher education establishments of the tricity (Gdansk-Gdynia-Sopot) will also resume normal classes as of Wednesday.

Strike Ended in Zielona Gora

LD090952 Zielona Gora Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] A decision was taken today at the Higher Engineers' School in Zielona Gora to stop the strike action. It was decided that teaching will start in all departments on Thursday, but strike alert will be maintained until 20 December. Its abolition will depend on further progress of work in the law on higher education and on the final solution of the Radom affair.

30 Colleges Maintain Strikes

LD081622 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1600 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] In connection with the appeal by the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent Students Association [NZS] for the sit-in strike in higher education establishments to be suspended and for classes to be resumed, the strike has been called off at many schools while in others meetings and referendums are taking place.

According to information obtained so far from the NZS, the strike is still in progress in over 30 colleges.

TRIAL OF SOLIDARITY BULLETIN EDITOR BEGINS

LD081849 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The trial of Ireneusz Ostrokolski has opened at the regional court of Pulawy. He is the editor in chief of BULETYN INFORMACYJNY [INFORMATION BULLETIN] of the Pulawy region's Solidarity.

He is charged with publishing in the bulletin drawings degrading and sneering at the Polish state and nation and aimed against Poland's international alliances. The accused remains at liberty. He is defended by three attorneys.

POLISH JOURNALISTS DISCUSS JUSTICE REFORM 8 DEC

LD082128 Warsaw PAP in English 2035 GMT 8 Dec 81

["Solidarnosc Conception of Rule of Law" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (PAP) -- Reform of the administration of justice in the Solidarnosc programme was today the subject of a discussion at the social and legal commentators club of the Polish Journalists Association. Solidarnosc representatives Zbigniew Romaszewski and Adam Strzembosz, invited to the meeting, argued that Solidarnosc was at present the sole defender and spokesman of the rule of law in Poland. This sounded a little humorously in the context of the known enunciations, threats as well as intentions voiced by the union notables, but the two visitors seemed unperturbed.

Proceeding probably from the assumption that attack is the best defence, Romaszewski expressed profound indignation over transmission in the Polish radio of proceedings of the closed-door National Commission meeting in Radom. As could be expected, the speaker refused to discuss the legal aspects of the Solidarnosc leaders' intentions, who urged the lynch tactic and confrontation.

In a reference to the well-known statement by Jurczyk, Adam Strzembosz said that following the enunciation of the Szczecin Solidarnosc leader a lot of misunderstanding has arisen round the union's conception to create a social tribunal to try and punish persons responsible for degenerations in the country's socio-political life and those who have brought the country to ruin. To do Adam Strzebmosz justice, it must be said that he asserted that no person sentenced by the tribunal would be sent to the gallows as promised by Jurczyk. The point is, added Strzembosz, that those guilty are condemned to "civil death," meaning moral punishment.

Turning to the Sejm, Strzembosz said that it is common knowledge what the Sejm was and is. The present situation is abnormal and should be liquidated as soon as possible. If the authority concludes agreements with the society in Gdansk, Szczecin and Jastrzebie then it does not hold the society's mandate any more. In this context, he referred to Rulewski's statement in Radom. He described Rulewski as "alleged extremist" and said that his proposal on the division of mandates in the new parliament was right.

Thus the matter has run the full circle. It is no more a mystery why the Solidarnosc experts on legal reform cannot or will not notice that the law is broken precisely by the union.

OZDOWSKI, DISABLED WORKERS HOLD TALKS 8 DEC

LD081450 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] A meeting between representatives of the Presidium of the National Protest Committee of the NSZZ of Disabled Workers Cooperatives and Deputy Premier Jerzy Ozdowski was held in the office of the Council of Ministers in Warsaw today.

The union side presented a number of problems of great importance for the disabled and concerned three main issues: the law on rehabilitation of the disabled and the labor code for the disabled; the economic and financial system of the disabled cooperative movement; and tax exemptions for disabled cooperative workers.

After presenting their views, the sides noted that there are essential divergencies between them as regards their views on the importance of these issues and the possibilities of fulfilling the union's demands.

The sides decided to continue the negotiations in working groups.

SOLIDARITY ENVOYS ADDRESS SILESIAN MINERS

LD082004 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Groups of special Solidarity emissaries from the shipyards in the coastal area arrived today at many Silesian mines. The Solidarity groups held a rally where calls were made to organize elections to the Sejm and the People's Councils behind the backs of the state authorities because the elections, the speakers said, would mean an end to the present authorities.

The rally heard an appeal stating that it is necessary to pass judgement on those who have been in power since August because they are making decisions directed against the nation. The workforces themselves need to establish such courts. Each move by the authorities since August 1980 was in fact criminal.

Less than 5 percent of the workforces at the "Powstancy Slascy" and "Dymitro" mines listened to those speakers who were trying to inflame the situation.

'CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY' FORMED IN MAZOWSZE

LD081924 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Before the general meeting of Mazowsze region delegates which has already ended, a briefing of the organization aktiv took place. During this a so-called constituent assembly of the Polish nation was set up, composed of Solidarity activists and illegal political organizations.

The task of the constituent assembly, it was announced, is to prepare elections to the people's Councils and the Sejm behind the backs of the state authorities. Solidarity will appoint the electoral commission itself. After announcing the results of these elections, it would create, it was said at the briefing, a provisional government of national trust.

In the hall of Warsaw Polytechnic, where the congress of the Mazowsze region held its debates, appeals were hung up [rozwieszone] to functionaries of the citizens' militia, asking them to state whether they are on the side of the party or on the side, as it was put, of the community.

For the duration of the congress, vigilante groups numbering several dozen persons, called "rearguards" [pol odwody], were placed in a state of alert. The building itself was protected by a 50-man guard.

SOLIDARITY PRESS ACCUSED OF 'IRRESPONSIBILITY'

LD082002 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The atmosphere of tension, hysteria and utter irresponsibility for the printed word is being exacerbated by publications issued by Solidarity. Here are several quotations from today's WIADOMOSCI DNIA, the organ of Mazowsze region Solidarity:

The conflict with the authorities, Zbigniew Bujak says is all but final [ostateczny]; a conflict on the Bydgoszcz scale, but already without concessions. I am convinced that this is the road it is necessary to choose.

If we accept confrontation, Jacek Szymanderski says, it may lead us much further than we assumed.

A certain Sokolowski from the "Warszawa" steelworks proposes that arms production be stopped.

Mr Jozef Lipski, who 1 week ago in the columns of the FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINER ZEITUNG openly questioned the historical Polish right to the western lands and who aroused an enthusiastic reaction from the resettlers' organizations, states, we quote, that the international situation is very favorable for the union. What situation one would like to ask? Who supports Mr Lipski just now and why, when he has so openly undermined the most fundamental premises of the Polish raison d'etat?

Every device is good, every lie justified. Half of Warsaw knows perfectly well that during the militia operation against the higher Offiers' Fire Fighting School there were no cases of violence. But this does not prevent the counting of the allegedly injured, beaten up and other victims. Rumors are already in circulation in the country to the effect that the militia attacked with batons and used tear gas against the mothers of the cadets. People will believe any lie and any provocative piece of gossip.

That at least, is what the Solidarity leadership thinks. Who needs blood so much, and why?

ZOLINERZ WOLNOSCI: CIVIL WAR THREATENED

LD081512 Warsaw PAP in English 1405 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (PAP) -- In a reference to the decisions taken by the latest session of the Solidarnosc National Commission Presidium the Army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote today that Poland was now facing the threat of a civil war desired to be unleashed by madmen who put their sick ambitions and interests above the destiny of the nation. "The stand taken by the National Commission marks in fact the beginning of an open struggle to abolish socialist rule. The supreme authorities of Solidarnosc have rejected the hand outstretched by the government and the party to cooperation and have embarked upon the road of confrontation," the daily said.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI called Solidarnosc leader Lech Walesa a great liar and provocator who has been perfidly cheating the members of the worker Solidarnosc, indiscriminately slandering the authorities and accusing them of scheming to liquiate the union while he himself has been brutally trampling on the social agreements he personally signed in August 1980. The daily pointed out that Solidarnosc leadership has been supporting illegal organizations and forming groups which, following fascist patterns, equipped with truncheons and helmets were used to protect some of the actions carried out by the union.

"It is high time that every Polish citizen realized towards what tragedy the Solidarnosc leadership is driving the country," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote expressing the conviction that the Polish working class, the farmers, the younger generation and the intelligentsia will bar the road to counterrevolutionaries and isolate the adventures from the society. "Poland is and will be a socialist state, member of the family of socialist states and the Warsaw treaty. The party, the organs of people's power, the Armed Forces will stand to defend her national interests, to defend socialism," the daily stressed.

'PLAN' SEEN BEHIND USE OF FORCE AT SCHOOL

PM081441 Paris LE FIGARO in French 4 Dec 81 p 2

[Bernard Margueritte dispatch: "Poland: Ultimatum Tactics"]

[Text] Warsaw -- Everybody here agrees that the next few days will be decisive. Either Solidarity will accept "the national accord" more or less in the form the government wants or there will be serious r sks of confrontation.

After the assault on the Higher Officer's Firefighting School on Thursday, the authorities' policy is now clear: It is precisely to convince Solidarity that there is no alternative and to give it no choice. Indeed, as Mr Olszowski said at the fourth plenum, it is no more and no less than an ultimatum that the party is presenting to Solidarity and Mr Walesa.

Various interpretations are being given of the decision taken on Thursday to use force. Some people think that it may have been taken by the party "hardliners" without General Jaruzelski's knowledge, or by the latter who was unable to oppose the wishes of inflexible elements. The information at my disposal makes me think that the truth is entirely different: This measure is apparently an essential part of a vast plan, which strongly resembles a poker game staged by General Jaruzelski and the party leadership. The use of force is apparently aimed at:

An Evolutionary Concept

1 -- Showing the Soviets and the allies that the party is taking control of the situation and is now taking a firm line. That appeared to be particularly necessary since the communique published at the end of Mr Honecker's visit to Prague at the beginning of the week was particularly "tough." In addition, two Warsaw Pact foreign and defense ministers meetings have taken place in Bucharest and Moscow, and General Jaruzelski is expected to visit the Soviet capital in about 2 weeks' time.

2 -- Reassuring party "hardliners" worried by the idea of "national accord," the concept of which has been so watered down. This is vital if measures are being prepared to this end -- measures which could precisely annoy the advocates of inflexibility.

3 -- Making Solidarity understand that the government is not as weak as it seems and that the choice is limited to brutal confrontation or the present concept of "national accord," with the hope that its content could be gradually enriched. The last party plenum was apparently part of these tactics, making it possible to show the country that there is still a large number of "hardliners" on the Central Committee whose policy, should the general fail, would certainly be much more brutal.

It is as if General Jaruzelski were saying to Solidarity: "the country is threatened by the anxiety of the neighboring countries and has many "hardliners" in the party who are prepared to act. I am offering you a concept of national accord which you do not like very much but which could evolve with time. You should therefore accept it, especially since the alternative is open conflict, and you have just seen that we can use force if necessary."

To some extent the church seems sensitive to this argument and has already appointed its representative to the "council for national accord" proposed by the government (Mr Micewski). It is much less convincing for Mr Walesa, who is in an extremely difficult position: If he refuses he runs the risk of confrontation, but if he accepts he will have to face the risk of seeing his trade union break up. That is why the Solidarity chairman reacted both firmly and moderately, telling the crowd gathered outside his Warsaw hotel, for instance:

"The fight is only just beginning, but that is one more reason for struggling in a really determined and carefully considered way. We cannot allow ourselves to be guided by our nerves, because that is precisely what they want."

New Tripartite Meeting

The National Commission Presidium resolution, on the other hand, is much clearer. It condemns the government decision to introduce "without any social consultation" the principles governing the running of enterprises for 1982 (the "provisorium") -- a decision which "means that the government has decided to maintain the present system of economic management, hence producing an abrupt reduction in the population's standard of living." Solidarity also sees the threat of introducing emergency measures as the sign of an "attempt to liquidate the rights of citizens and workers won in 1980."

Finally the Presidium states that in face of the threat of the Sejm's adopting emergency measures "amounting in practice to a state of emergency," it is preparing to "examine the question of a general strike as the trade union's response should those measures be introduced." Moreover, it is probable that the decision will not be taken now, during the Radom Presidium meeting, which the regional chairmen are attending, but only on 8 and 9 [December] during the National Commission session. And Solidarity concludes that "the authorities have destroyed the chance of national accord for the time being" and that recent events "bear witness to the fact that the government has chosen the path of coercion and has rejected the possibility of dialogue with the population."

Blustering

Thus it would take a spectacular event to break the deadlock before 8 December. Will we see a new Jaruzelski-Glemp-Walesa meeting? The three men are in Silesia for the miners' festival this weekend. In the present climate such a meeting certainly seems improbable, but it cannot be completely ruled out.

It is obvious that by using its ultimatum tactics the party is playing with fire. Indeed, there is a great deal of bluff in its game. For instance, it would have a great deal of difficulty in implementing its threat to use force throughout the country.

At the same time this blustering is weakening the position of Mr Walesa and the Solidarity moderates. Mr Olszewski's latest public statements, for instance, will certainly not make the trade union leader's task any easier. The former, who is undoubtedly one of the Politburo's most brilliant members, for instance condemned "the escalation of harsh and brutal counterrevolutionary machinations" by Solidarity and exclaimed: "The party will take up the challenge. We will fight the battle for the party's existence, which amounts to the existence of the Polish state." Mr Olszowski is categorically opposed to Solidarity's plan to form a social council for the national economy ("that would be creating a second government") and asserted that the trade union would not have access to television. Finally, for good measure, he did not rule out the possibility of decreeing a state of war "if our backs are to the wall."

The party has therefore launched a very dangerous attempt on which the whole country's future depends.

SOLIDARITY LEADERS PARTICIPATE IN POZNAN TALK-IN

PM090905 Paris LE FIGARO in French 7 Dec 81 p 4

[Bernard Margueritte untitled report]

[Text] Poznan -- On a rainy evening after a hard day's work 3,000 people went to the Poznan arena -- the city's ultra-modern sports center. That day they were not going to watch a tennis or handball match but to listen to two of Solidarity's main national leaders -- Warsaw region chairman Bujak and trade union spokesman Onyszkiewicz.

Zbigniew Bujak, a young Ursus factory worker, has changed impressively over the past few months. He has now become an accomplished politician. "Solidarity," he said, "has obtained all it reasonably could. The next stage has to be that of comprehensive solutions at the highest level. In particular it must be that of attaining regional self-management and free elections to local councils. But that does not depend on the trade union alone."

No "Divine Right" for the Communist Party

Questions were fired from all sides in the extremely warm room. Some were submitted in writing and others spoken into one of the microphones placed at the public's disposal. [Question] Can the current negotiations suceed? "That seems to be out of the question," Mr Bujak replied.

"They have reached a deadlock in all the working groups. It is overall solutions which are necessary now. For Solidarity the choice is either to take part in drafting them or to limit itself to being a trade union defending the workers' interests." If this last possibility were chosen it would not bode well for the government, because the trade union would struggle against price increases, unemployment and so forth.

On the other hand, only Solidarity can win acceptance for the vital price increases next year. But it can only do so if the movement can guarantee that these sacrifices will not just be a front. "At present there is no such guarantee," Mr Bujak stressed.

[Question] How should the "national accord" be regarded?

At present, the Warsaw Solidarity chairman asserted, that seems to be little more than a new government tactic: "International considerations are not absent from this proposal by the authorities. The aim was to ensure the success of Brezhnev's visit to Bonn. After that a tougher tone was again adopted. In addition, the government's main goal is to draw up a single list of candidates for the regional elections which are to take place early next year. It would be prepared to do virtually anything to attain that result, it fears those elections so much."

Mr Bujak was very firm on this point: "There can be no compromise on the question of self-management and on that of the elections to the regional councils." The Warsaw Solidarity chairman, who has more than 1 million members behind him -- almost half of the entire number of party members -- opposes Solidarity's transformation into a political grouping or even support given by it to a party.

He does not believe that there is a real threat to a state of emergency: "Neither the army nor the militia will march against us. That is an impossible solution for the government. On the other hand, a general strike would bring down the government."

Neither of the speakers believes in a Soviet threat. They stressed the need to guarantee the alliance with the big Eastern neighbor, but it must be guaranteed not by a party which is not very representative but freely by a force which really represents the whole nation.

He [presumably Bujak] continued by wondering about the nature of the party's "leadership role" which is talked about so much. Who gives it its powers? "Is it the exercise of a kind of divine right, or should it result from the population's support for a program? We think that only the second answer can be right." The spokesman, who was decidedly in good spirits, continued playing down the external dangers and, to do that, to the audience's great amusement, cited a text in which Karl Marx, condemning a British invasion of Afghanistan, wrote that the imperialists had forgotten that "the Afghans are Asia's Poles."

Onyszkiewicz concluded: "The problems among us result partly from the fact that the initial enthusiasm has waned somewhat, and that is perfectly natural. But I can guarantee that what we have done over the past 16 months will not be wasted and that, when necessary, we will all be able to close ranks to fight to attain our objectives."

FISZBACH ATTENDS GDANSK PZPR COMMITTEE MEETING

LD081406 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] [no dateline received] A plenary session of the PZPR Works Committee has been held in the Gdansk shipyard with the participation of Tadeusz Fiszbach, first secretary of the PZPR voivodship committee. A resolution has been adopted which expresses, inter alia, concern over the fact that the settling of accounts is being carried out too slowly. The resolution also expresses the support of the shipyard party organization for the idea of creating a front of national accord.

SECRETARIAT, VOIVODSHIP SECRETARIES MEET

LD090006 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] A meeting has taken place at the party Central Committee between the Central Committee Secretariat and the first secretaries of the voivodship committees of the party, and the heads of the Central Committee departments.

The increasingly acute sociopolitical situation in the country and the ensuing tasks for the basic cells and strata of the PZPR were discussed.

FACTORY PARTY GROUPS SUPPORT ACCORD FRONT

LD082332 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (PAP) -- The tense socio-political and economic situation in Poland affects the tone of the nationwide debate on the idea of a front of national accord. This debate reflects the still lingering hope that a majority of the Poles discern the dangers the country is facing, and want to take constructive steps to overcome the crisis.

At their conferences, the party basic organizations voice the view that despite the barriers piled up by various quarters hostile to accord, the fight for the front of national accord must go on because it will help put an end to the chaos and thereby save Poland.

"People expect that a front of national accord will help many individuals to refind their identity, and will put the hope for a better fate and situation in Poland into realistic dimensions," said a party secretary at Bumar construction equipment plant in Gorzow Wielkopolski.

In Ostrzescow, a factory PUWP organization at Techma machine works stated in a resolution that "the threat that we are facing from the Solidarnosc leadership...may go beyond the worst expectations of the Poles, and we must not allow it to happen."

The PUWP executive at Lenko linen mill in Bisko declared it was for a front of national accord with the PUWP retaining its constitutional rights and the rights stemming from the Gdansk-Szczecin-Jastrzebie accords.

In Zyweic, the party executive at Ponar injection moulding machine factory sharply condemned "the actions aimed at removing PUWP committees from factories" and "demanded putting an end to this brutal political campaign."

The voivodship inter-party cooperation commission of the PUWP, UPP and DP in Sieradz formed a [word indistinct] pilot initiative group and appealed for actions aimed at promoting the front of national accord in all the milieus, towns and villages as well as factories.

In Bialystok, party members at Ponar-Bial machine equipment factory described the idea of a front of national accord as an instrument of durable stability and a guarantee of necessary changes in keeping with the raison d'etait of the socialist Poland and the Polish Constitution. They also appealed for stiff observance of law, which should ensure social peace and discipline and restore work to its proper rank.

ZSL SECRETARIAT MEETS ON CONFLICT, ACCORD 8 DEC

LD081932 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The country's current sociopolitical situation was discussed today at a session of the ZSL Supreme Committee Secretariat.

Roman Malinowski, ZSL Supreme Committee chairman, and Jozef Kijowski, ZSL Supreme Committee secretary, delivered a report on the last session of the Central Liaison Commission of the PZPR, ZSL and SD. It was stated that the progressing degeneration of the economy coupled with mounting conflicts in the sphere of political life entail extremely dangerous consequences for our national existence. Exacerbation of political conflicts presents a threat of confrontation and great danger to our state's existence.

The ZSL, in accordance with the resolutions of the eighth congress and successive plenary sessions of the ZSL Supreme Committee, consistently proclaims itself in favor of political methods for settling social conflicts. There is no sensible path other than national accord and socialist renewal. The psychosis of incessant tensions and unrest is contrary to the spirit of accord.

The ZSL Supreme Committee Secretariat has confirmed that the ZSL will go on taking resolute actions aimed at socialist renewal and at creating a front of national accord.

SD PRESIDIUM MEETS, SCHEDULES PLENUM 5 JAN

LD082108 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1830 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The Presidium of the Democratic Party [SD] Central Committee met today. The deliberations covered the situation in the country and the agenda for the forthcoming Sejm meetings. The Presidium held that the development of the situation in the country has moved in an extremely dangerous direction and is causing uneasiness.

The SD Central Committee Presidium [word indistinct] the need for a national agreement. The meeting heard a report from the Sejm deputy speaker, Piotr Stefanski, about the state of preparations for the Sejm plenary sessions. The parliamentary SD members have been instructed to settle quickly urgent issues such as the passing of the trade union bill, decisions concerning the teaching profession, the adoption of bills guaranteeing the implementation of economic reform and the development of the economic plan for next year.

It has been decided to convene the sixth plenum of the SD Central Committee on 5 January next year. It will be dedicated to ideological questions.

SEJM PRESIDIUM SETS DATES FOR NEXT SESSIONS

LD082145 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] As reported by PAP, the Sejm Presidium has decided to convene the 18th session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 15 and 16 December.

The Sejm Session's agenda envisages: the government report on the state and direction of development of education and upbringing; the report of the Commission for Education and Upbringing and the Commission for Legislative Work on the government draft bill on the teacher's charter; the report by the Commission for Labor and Social Affairs and the Commission for Legislative Work on the draft trade unions bill presented by the Council of State; as well as time for deputies' questions.

The Sejm Presidium has also decided to convene the next, that is, the 19th session of the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic on 21 December.

The agenda of the session envisages: the first reading of the government draft bills on the financial tuning of state enterprises; the taxation of units of the socialized economy; eligibility for conducting foreign trade; bank law; conferring a statute on the National Polish Bank; state statistics; prices; socioeconomic planning; deputies' question time, and changes in the personal composition of the Sejm commissions.

SEJM CULTURE COMMISSION MEETS; LORANC REPORTS

LD090048 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 9 Dec 81

[Text] The Sejm Commission for Culture and Art discussed at its meeting yesterday the state, activities and development prospects of the factory culture centers and the situation in the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. It has been ascertained that the crisis in the factory culture centers will be further exacerbated as soon as the economic reform is introduced for economic reasons among others.

As the next item on the agenda, Wladyslaw Loranc, chairman of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs, submitted to the deputies a report on that body's activities. In his speech he stressed that interest in that institution's work arises from the country's sociopolitical situation and from the violation of the legal norms which have occurred in the committee.

Wladyslaw Loranc stated that at present some reservations are also caused by the statute of the radio committee. On the other hand, its organizational structure has stood the test of time. As for direct programmatic work in television in particular, Wladyslaw Loranc said that a complete departure from the old pattern has taken place particularly regarding art and entertainment programs and the approach to the historical traditions and culture of our nation.

In the opinion of co-rapporteur Deputy Wojciech Ketrzynski, despite many undeniable achievements of Polish radio and television some aspects of its activity call for a critical assessment, primarily the style of information and publicist programs, which create the impression of being intended for passive recipients who are unable to think independently. Our past also is presented dishonestly. There is a lack of social programs. There is also the lack of a pluralist presentation of views and stances. It also happens that some programs exacerbate social tension.

Many critical observations were also made by other deputies as well as representatives of the Polish Journalists' Association, the Consultative Committee of Creative and Scientific Associations and the Coordinating Committee of Social and Political Organizations of the Committee for Radio and Television Affairs. The problem of the socialization of the radio committee and a reform of its program structure caused some controversy.

YOUTHS SENTENCED, INDICTED FOR DESECRATIONS

LD081904 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The regional prosecutor's office in Lubaczow, Przemysl Voivodship, has sent to the regional court an indictment against 17-year-old Jozef Kopciuch, who is charged with desecrating the gratitude monument in this town on 17 October of this year. The defendant, who is in custody, pleaded guilty.

The voivodship court in Konin has passed a verdict on 21-year-old Krzysztof Salata, who on 25 March of this year desecrated the Soviet soldiers' monument. Evidence has proved that the accused acted alone. The court sentenced Krzysztof Salata to a year and a half of restricted liberty with an order that he begin to work within 2 weeks of the validation of the sentence. The accused did not work anywhere recently. Twenty percent of his earnings during the period of the verdict have been adjudged to the voivodship board of the Polish-Soviet Freindship Society.

WROCLAW GASOLINE RATIONING TO BE INTRODUCED

LD081656 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1400 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The Wroclaw voivoda has decided to introduce gasoline and liquid fuel rationing this month [as heard].

Owners of private cars can purchase gasoline or other fuels once every 10 days at a chosen gasoline station after first registering with it on the day of the month on which the last figure of the date corresponds to the last figure of the registration number of the vehicle. The quantity of gasoline which may be purchased at any one time amounts to Z200 for cars with an engine capacity of up to 900cc and Z300 for cars with a greater engine capacity.

Limits for owners of motorcycles and mopeds have been established. Wroclaw inhabitants will be able to register at any of eight central oil industry agency stations in the town. The remaining gasoline stations have been assigned for serving agricultural producers, craftsmen and taxi drivers.

This rationing will not, unfortunately, reduce the lines for gasoline. Each purchase of gasoline or diesel oil will be registered on the coupon on proof of an insurance contribution payment.

URBAN OPERATION GROUPS MAKE WINTER PLANS

LD082226 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] For more than 2 weeks now, 150 urban operational groups, composed of regular soldiers and draftees, have been active in 70 towns.

Their basic task is to examine the reality of the plans and programs connected with preparations for the winter and to establish the state of the amassed forces and means.

In particular, it is a question of the proper preparation of the regional and housing economy, power and heating industry, urban transportation, trade, services and supplies, the proper activity of the health service and social welfare, in the uninterrupted and operative functioning of all services and equipment which condition the undisturbed life of the town, and of satisfying their inhabitants' needs.

NEW CSSR TOURIST, EXPORT REGULATIONS REPORTED

LD051648 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0600 GMT 5 Dec 81

[Text] PAP has learned that as of Monday, 7 December, new principles governing private tourism to and from this country are being introduced by the Czechoslovak authorities. Such trips can now take place only on the basis of an invitation confirmed by the relevant bodies of Czechoslovakia. There can be exceptions to these principles only in compassionate cases [wypadki losewe]. The principles which have been in force to date regarding travel and which apply to Polish citizens employed in Czechoslovakia remain unchanged. But the bans which have been in force hitherto regarding the export from Czechoslovakia of goods and foodstuffs will be extended to transit passenger traffic.

AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT CONFIRMS VISA REQUIREMENTS

LD071214 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] The Austrian Government has informed the authorities of the Polish People's Republic that it has decided, as of 0000 on 8 December this year, to suspend temporarily until 30 June 1982 the application of decisions concerning the mutual abolition of visa requirements for Polish citizens in accordance with article 7 of the 18 July 1972 agreement on (?visa-free) traffic between Poland and the Austrian Republic.

This means that as of this date Polish citizens will not be able to cross the Austrian border without a valid Austrian visa.

More on Visas

LD071004 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0500 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Austrian television, in a program boradcast yesterday evening, stated that as of today Austrian entry visas would become obligatory for Poles. The AUSTRIAN PRESS AGENCY [APA] has not obtained any official confirmation of the television report. It did however learn that today the ministries of the interior and foreign affairs of Austria will take a position in a joint statement with regard to the question of visas for Polish citizens.

Move Toward 'Isolation'

LD081016 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0800 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] We have already reported that the Austrian Government has temporarily suspended visa-free tourist traffic for Polish citizens until 30 June. The suspension comes into effect today.

The POLISH PRESS AGENCY writes that the decision by the Austrian authorities has come as no surprise. Even though it is to be in force only temporarily, this decision constitutes, nevertheless, an extraordinarily regretful move, since there arises from it only one conclusion. We are not wanted.

In some measure, it is a reply to all those who reproach the Polish authorities for their failure to ensure a legal status for Polish guest-workers abroad.

If we add to the Austrian decision the restrictions on travel from Poland to Sweden, on the strength of a decision by the government of that country; if we recall the de facto halt in tourist traffic with the GDR, Bulgaria, and currently with Czechoslovakia, as well as the considerable reduction in possibilities for travelling to other socialist countries, we obtain a picture of isolation in an advanced stage. Let us not expect that anyone will be willing to maintain, let alone develop tourist contacts and personal exchanges with a country in which chaos reigns supreme, a country which -- although it has all the necessary and required objective potential to be rich and to give -- is, with ever increasing frequency, the addressee of various collections, donations and objects of charitable campaigns.

PAP writes that further on along this path we can, unfortunately, expect even greater isolation from the outside world.

Visa Decision Reciprocated

LD081502 Warsaw PAP in English 1412 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 8 Dec (PAP) -- In connection with the decision of the Austrian Government to suspend the agreement on the visa-free traffic between Poland and Austria, the Polish Government reciprocated and introduced visas for Austrian citizens coming to Poland.

WESTERN BANKS AGREE TO RESCHEDULE NATION'S DEBTS

LD041446 Hamburg DPA in German 1328 GMT 4 Dec 81

[Text] Frankfurt, 4 Dec (DPA) -- Following "difficult but friendly negotiations in Warsaw" the 460 creditor banks of Poland have now reached agreement with the People's Repubic on the comprehensive rescheduling agreement, the Dresdener Bank Ag announced today. The official signing is to take place before the end of the year, probably in Frankfurt. An essential point of the agreement is that all interest due is to be paid by the signing of the document.

In this way, according to Dresdener bank board member Christoph von der Decken, the prerequisites were also created for rescheduling talks on the 1982 repayments both to Western governments as well as the banks. The Dresdener Bank played a leading role in the rescheduling talks.

According to earlier information, the agreement involves $3 billion which are due in the last three quarters of 1981. A basic agreement was already reached in Vienna in September, according to which Poland is not to pay back 95 percent of the debts until after 4 years free from redemption and then in seven half-yearly installments. Five percent is to be paid during 1982. In the end it is only a question of the interest due in the fourth quarter which London banking circles estimate at DM500 million.

TRADE COMMISSION BEGINS TALKS 7 DEC IN WASHINGTON

LD032226 Warsaw PAP in English 2017 GMT 3 Dec 81

[By PAP correspondent Stanislaw Glabinski]

[Text] Washington, 3 Dec (PAP) -- Co-chairmen of the Polish-American Commission on Trade will start talks in Washington next Monday. The talks are preceded by a meeting of the working group for cooperation in industry of the Polish-American Commission on Trade to take place on Thursday and Friday in Washington. The group of Polish experts is chaired by deputy chairman of the Planning Commission at the Council of Ministers Stanislaw Tuczewski, while the American group is chaired by deputy minister of trade Mr Lawson. Today's meeting was attended by representatives of American companies which cooperate with Poland.

The participants discussed topics which are of interest to both sides including some major issues of bilateral industrial cooperation and that on the third markets as well as directions of changes in regulations concerning the organization and actions by joint economic ventures in Poland.

Madej Arrival in U.S.

LD061842 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] Zbigniew Madej, chairman of the Planning Commission and vice premier, has arrived in Washington for talks with U.S. Secretary of Commerce Baldrige, which are beginning tomorrow. The program of his visit also envisages a call on the White House, the State Department and other government departments, as well as Congress. Madej and Baldrige are co-chairmen of the Polish-American Commission on Trade. The talks have been preceded by the session of a working team of the Polish-American Commission on Trade, which dealt with joint industrial ventures, cooperation between firms of the two countries and a program envisaging acquainting executive personnel from Polish industry with the system of management at American enterprises. American scholars and experts will give a series of lectures on industrial management in Poland, beginning in the first quarter of 1982. The working team also discussed proposals for the completion by American firms of certain investment projects in Poland which have been halted, for instance, a factory producing ball-bearings and a chemical industry enterprise. Talks also covered the proposals for American investments in Polish sulphur.

Various Greetings Reported

LD082336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Dec 81

[By correspondent Maciej Scotwinski]

[Text] The Polish delegation headed by Deputy Premier Zbigniew Madej is ending its official visit in the U.S. capital.

This evening a meeting is planned in the White House with Vice President George Bush but it is possible that Ronald Reagan will join the talks.

Earlier, Deputy Premier Madej held talks at the Departments of the Treasury, Agriculture, Commerce and State, and at the Import-Export Bank. He also held talks with members of Congress, and met with groups of American industrialists.

The main subject of the negotiations are, of course, the dimensions of U.S. financial and food aid for our country next year. Also discussed were possibilities for the creation of joint Polish-American enterprises in areas of machine engineering, chemical and small-scale industries. The possible financial outlays on the American side would be paid for by the export and Polish products to the United States.

Madej discussed the possibilities for U.S. arms to exploit the unused production potentials in Polish industry as well as the participation by these firms in completing investment projects which have been temporarily halted in our country. In considering these possibilities, the American side expressed its fears about the political and economic situation in Poland. It said that the continuing unrest and uncertainty do not create a climate favorable for any cooperative ventures or involvement with Poland.

Tomorrow our delegation is flying to California, where it will be the guest of Occidental Petroleum which is interested in investments in the Polish sulphur industry.

PRESS COMMENTARIES ON WARSAW PACT MEETING

ZYCIE WARZAWY Commentary

LD031618 Warsaw PAP in English 1407 GMT 3 Dec 81

[Text] Warsaw, 2 Dec (PAP) -- [Word indistinct] destinies of the world against the backdrop of further aggravation of and size of armaments, said ZYCIE WARSZAWY, commenting on the Bucharest meeting which ended yesterday.

The document pointed to particular danger posed both by the NATO decision to deploy new types of intermediate missiles in Western Europe and the U.S. decision to give a go ahead to the production of nuclear weapons. "The socialist states reiterate that they do not intend and will not strive to get a military edge. They do not and will not have other strategical doctrine than the defensive one. The socialist countries call for an immediate halt of the arms race, for entering disarmament talks. They reaffirm their unyielding readiness for talks on limiting, reducing or banning of all kinds of armaments on the principles of justice and equality," ZYCIE WARSZAWY recalled.

Pointing out that the Bucharest meeting coincided with the Geneva talks, ZYCIE WARSZAWY recalled that the states signatories to the Warsaw Treaty have jointly come out for the swiftest possible presumption of the Soviet-U.S. talks on limiting strategic armaments.

The paper concluded that the Communique also stressed that restraint above all should now be the utmost duty of each state and every statesman.

Other Press Remarks

LD042228 Warsaw PAP in English 1414 GMT 4 Dec 81

["Warsaw Treaty States Support Disarmament" -- PAP headline; all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Warsaw, 4 Dec (PAP) -- The Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote today that "Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers pointed out at their meeting in Bucharest that most urgent task now is to halt forcing through the spiral of armaments, to launch more effective disarmament steps in the sphere of nuclear weaponry."

At the same time they came out for indispensable disarmament steps to secure military equilibrium at the lowest celing possible, the paper recalled, and said that nulcear blackmail used so often by some imperialist politicians met with a response of the states represented in Bucharest who said in a final communique that "those who first used nuclear weapons would commit the biggest crime against mankind."

"These important statements take on special significance in the situation when the Soviet Union and the United States resumed negotiations on medium-range nuclear arms in central Europe. All the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers not only expressed the positive approach of their governments to the resumption of the Geneva talks but unequivoably supported the Soviet stand on radical mutual cuts in medium-range nuclear arms on our continent, came out for complete resignation from all types of medium-range neclear weaponry aimed at targets in Europe or even for complete elimination of nuclear arms, both medium-ramge and tactical ones, on this continent," the army paper remarked.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI opined further that "the stand of the socialist community matches the most vital interests not only of the states and peoples of this commonwealth but also of all the inhabitants of the European continent. The Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers have once again come out for security of the entire Europe."

Today's party daily TRYBUNA LUDU quoted the Warsaw Treaty foreign ministers as saying that "there is not such a problem that could not be solved by peaceful means," adding that "it is hard not to notice in these words the gesture of an extended hand will to continue international dialogue." The PUWP CC paper stated that "Poland has always been attaching great import to active, constructive participation in this dialogue. "Together with the other socialist countries, Poland has made great efforts to realize the idea of peaceful international cooperation. Also today, despite our difficulties, in spite of our concern with the complicated internal problems, we do not spare efforts at animating and improving international relations, at developing them in the conditions of political and military detente which also conditions successful solution of our own, Polish matters," concluded TRYBUNA LUDU.

LEADERS RECEIVE MESSAGES FROM USSR COUNTERPARTS

LD061856 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1850 GMT 6 Dec 81

[Text] The Soviet leaders Leonid Brezhnev and Nikolay Tikhonov have sent Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski sincere thanks for greetings and wishes in connection with the 64th anniversary of the October Revolution.

The telgram reads: The Soviet communists and the entire Soviet Nation express complete support for Polish communists and patriots of the socialist Poland in the struggle for the durability [trwalose] of socialist principles and PZPR's leading role in society, and for the development of the Polish People's Republic as an inseparable link in the socialist community.

MORE AID NEEDED FOR 'MANY MORE MONTHS'

LD071450 Hamburg DPA in German 1339 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Excerpt] Bonn, 7 Dec (DPA) -- In the view of the German Red Cross, aid for Poland will have to continue for many more months. Following a visit to Poland, German Red Cross representatives said Monday in Bonn that winter threatens to cause acute supply problems for vegetable oil, butter, cocoa, condensed milk, canned fruit and other foodstuffs and for medicines and items for washing and personal hygiene.

According to the report of the representatives sent to Poland, the local committees ensure that aid reaches those really in need, primarily children, the disabled and old people. Gifts of money are particularly useful, because the German Red Cross, via the Polish Red Cross, has precise information on what is needed where.

CEAUSESCU TO ASK UK FOR SUPPORT ON MISSILES

PM081455 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 8 Dec 81 p 26

[John Miller dispatch: "Ceausescu Plea to Thatcher"]

[Text] Bucharest -- President Ceausescu of Romania wants Mrs Thatcher to support his policies on nuclear missiles in Europe. A message which will reach her today is part of his so-called peace campaign which is directed at furthering his image in the West.

He is understood to want Britain's support for his proposal that European countries should have observer status at the Soviet-American missile talks in Geneva.

Western diplomats in Bucharest point out that neither Moscow nor Washington would want 35 European observers present.

CHAD PUBLIC HEALTH MINISTER PAYS VISIT

Meets Andrei 7 Dec

AU072052 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1925 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 7 Dec (AGERPRES) -- Romanian Foreign Minister Stefan Andrei met on December 7 Garadoum Monn-Djasngar of public health of Chad, now in Bucharest as special envoy of the Chad head of state.

They discussed problems of development of the bilateral relations and aspects of the international situation.

Ceausescu Meets Monn-Djasngar

AU081956 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1858 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On December 8, Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Garadoum Monn-Djasngar, minister of public health of Chad, special envoy of Chad's head of state.

Participating in the interview was Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of Romania.

The guest thanked warmly for the interview granted to him and handed over to President Nicolae Ceausescu a message of friendship from the president of the Republic of Chad, Goukouni Oueddei, who addresses a warm salute and most cordial wishes to the Romanian people and expresses the wish that the relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples would grow continuously stronger and larger. At the same time, the minister stressed the special esteem and appreciation enjoyed in Chad by President Nicolae Ceausescu, by the policy of wide collaboration and peace, respect for the people's national independence promoted consistently by Romania.

Thanking for the message President Nicolae Ceausescu addressed, in turn, a warm salute and best wishes to Chad's head of state and wishes of success in the full re-establishment of peace, quiet and order, to the people of Chad, for passing to the reconstruction of the homeland, to the economic and social development of an independent country.

During the talks the sides evoked the good relations established between Romania and Chad and expressed the mutual wish to develop them on multiple planes, to start again and make more dynamic the bilateral collaboration in the field of economy, to diversify the trade exchanges, helping the progress of both countries and peoples, to the interest of the cause of international peace and understanding.

During the interviews Chad's minister of public health informed the audience extensively of the developments in his country. In this framework stress fell on the importance of orienting the efforts made by the entire people for the country's reconstruction, for liquidating the consequences of the war fought in recent years, for improving the entire people's welfare.

The interview passed in a cordial atmosphere.

PRESIDENT RECEIVES SENEGALESE PARTY OFFICIAL

AU081954 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1852 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Bucharest, 8 Dec (AGERPRES) -- On December 8, Mahmoud Diop, president of the Parti Africain de l'Independence of Senegal, arrived in Bucharest to pay a visit to Romania at the invitation of the CC of the RCP.

The guest was welcomed at the Otopeni Airport by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Executive Political Committee, secretary of the CC of the RCP.

VERDET VISITS IRAQ AT BAGHDAD'S INVITATION

Bucharest Departure 8 Dec

AU081646 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1400 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Comrade Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the government, today left on a official visit to the Republic of Iraq at the invitation of that country's government.

Upon departing from Otopeni Airport, the prime minister was seen off by Comrade Gheorghe Oprea, first deputy prime minister of the government; Gheorghe Caranfil, minister of chemical industry; Ion Tesu, minister of agriculture and food industry; and Constantin Cancea, first deputy minister of foreign affairs.

Diyab al-Alqawi, ambassador of the Republic of Iraq in Bucharest, and embassy members were also present.

Baghdad Arrival

AU082030 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1945 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Baghdad, 8 Dec (AGERPRES) -- Ilie Verdet, prime minister of the Socialist Republic of Romania, arrived on December 8 in Baghdad, for an official visit at the invitation of the Government of the Republic of Iraq.

The prime minister is accomplanied by Ion Dinca, first deputy prime minister, chairman for Romania of the joint Romanian-Iraqi Government Commission on Economic, Technico-Scientific and Commercial Cooperation; Ion Stanescu, head of the Department for Constructions Abroad; Aurel Duma, minister secretary of state at the Foreign Ministry; Ion M. Nicolae, first deputy minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Ilarie Munteanu, deputy minister of machine-building industry; Enache Sirbu, deputy minister of agriculture and food industry; Aurel Ioncica, deputy minister of light industry, by other officials.

The Romanian delegation was welcomed at the Baghdad Airport by Taha Yasin Ramadan, first deputy prime minister of Iraq, by other Iraqi officials.

ZARKOVIC INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH ALBANIA

LD082244 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1327 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- In its issue for tomorrow, OKO, the Zagreb fortnightly for topical events in the arts and culture, publishes its interview with Vidoje Zarkovic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and of the SFRY Presidency. The conversation referred to topical questions of our internal socioeconomic situation and the international position of Yugoslavia and was linked to a number of topical precongress discussions and themes.

In the conversation which the editor entitled "Along a Clear Path" and which was conducted by Silvija Luks-Volic, Vidoje Zarkovic speaks on the questions of stabilization, development of self-management and the international position of Yugoslavia, and refers in particular to our relations with Albania.

In conclusion, in connection with the recent Eighth AWP Congress, Vidoje Zarkovic was asked whether the attempt to create good-neighborly relations with Enver Hoxha's Albania does not show that Yugoslavia had been in an excessively romantic mood, that is to say, whether our policy toward Albania was wrong.

The process of improving Yugoslav-Albanian relations, said Vidoje Zarkovic, was seriously violated by Albania's direct involvement and meddling in encouraging nationalistic and irredentist disorders in Kosovo.

"As is known, on our side in (?Yugoslavia) for a number of years we have been making maximum efforts to normalize and develop Yugoslav-Albanian relations and cooperation in various areas. In this respect I would have thought we did much more than what is established by existing international norms on the need to maintain normal good-neighborly relations between states, (?believing) that the development of this kind of relation is in keeping with the vital interests and secure development of the peoples of both countries. We also expected that our policy of full equality for all the nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia will be correctly understood by the Albanian side and that this will make it possible for the Albanian nationality in Yugoslavia to be a bridge for building and developing relations between Yugoslavia and Albania. Obviously, the Albanian leadership did not think in this manner and had different ambitions and objectives.

"It was shown that it misused our good will and readiness for cooperation to carry out impermissible activity to encourage destructive activity by some nationalistic elements in the ranks of the Albanian nationality in Kosovo and to spur on the activity directed against Yugoslavia's integrity and security."

Having said that this was unequivocably demonstrated by Enver Hoxha's speech at the Eighth AWP Congress, Vidoje Zarkovic continued that Tirana's open support for the counterrevolutionary demonstration in Kosovo and for the "Kosovo -- a Republic" slogan and the demand for the unification of all Albanians living outside Albania with the People's Republic of Albania "obviously show that the policy of the present Albanian leadership is based on the unrealistic nationalistic dream of a "greater Albania" and that its activity is channeled into undermining Yugoslavia, aggravating reciprocal relations and encouraging lack of confidence within the context of these relations.

Following the recent AWP congress, said Zarkovic, it became quite clear that what was involved was not only Albanian support for the slogan "Kosovo -- a Republic," but that this slogan was fashioned and conceived in Tirana and that it has an essential place in the euphoric nationalistic policy and illusion entertained by the Albanian leadership about creating a "greater Albania."

"In order to boast of these nationalistic and irredentist theses and ambitions Enver Hoxha is resorting to untruths and concoctions about the alleged promises of our leadership 'to return Kosovo to Albania' which were denied in a well-argued way at the recent LCY Central Committee plenum.

The question is posed what sort of a 'return' this can be when this part of our country's territory has never in history belonged to Albania. What is at stake obviously is an invented thesis in the service of nationalistic preoccupations and ambitions of the present Albanian leadership."

Enver Hoxha's statements that Albania wishes to have good interstate relations with Yugoslavia, that it has no territorial claims on Yugoslavia and that it is not interfering in its internal affairs, really do have a hollow ring when all these things are borne in mind, said Vidoje Zarkovic.

"How can these words be accepted as sincere when simultaneously a demand is placed before Yugoslavia, a sovereign country, to change its consitution and its sociopolitical system to meet the irrational, and I would say very dangerous, nationalistic aspirations of the leadership in Tirana:"

As far as we are concerned we will continue trying to develop relations and cooperation with Albania in all the areas where mututal interests, realistic possibilities and appropriate readiness of the Albanian side for such cooperation exist.

"This is quintessential to our general principled international policy, based on the principles of strict respect for independence, territorial integrity, noninterference, mutual respect and broad cooperation. We develop our relations with all other countries in the world on this basis. With regard to our relations with Albania we still believe that their normal development is of vital interest for both countries. Of course, for this sort of development of relations reciprocal readiness is required and this implies that the Albanian leadership should desist from the dangerous policy of meddling in the internal affairs of Yugoslavia and undermining our stability. We hope that the Albanian leadership will understand that the risky road upon which they have embarked is not in the interest of the Albanian people either, that the policy it is now pursuing is to the liking of only those forces in the world which are against equal international cooperation and which wish to introduce instability into this part of the world, the Balkan Peninsula, which, unfortunately, on several occasions in the past was used by outside powers to provoke conflicts of wider dimensions," said Vidoje Zarkovic in his interview which OKO is to publish in its issue tomorrow.

ALBANIAN LIBERATION DAY RECEPTION IN BELGRADE

AU081737 Tirana ZERI I POPULLIT in Albanian 1 Dec 81 p 4

[Text] Belgrade -- Sokrat Plaka, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania to Yugoslavia, held a reception in the embassy's reception hall. Taking part were Trajko Lipkovski, ambassador of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; Ranko Vilus, chief of the office of protocol in the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs; officials of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs and Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade; representatives of the Chamber of Economy, trade firms and others.

Also taking part in the reception were many representatives of the foreign press.

SOVIET REACTION TO WORLD CP MEETING NOTED

AU072145 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Dec 81 p 2

[R. Bajalski report]

[Excerpt] Moscow, 3 Dec -- Referring to the recent Prague meeting of 90 communist parties, gathered around their joint journal PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM, the Soviet foreign politicial weekly NOVOYE VREMYA does not even mention the fact that an initiative to convene a world conference of communist and workers parties was broached at the gathering.

The formal purpose of the Prague meeting was indeed to discuss the editing of the journal, but except for a couple of speakers the great majority of those taking part in the debates did not strictly adhere to this subject but voiced their opinions on the most important international events and the working of the communist parties in the contemporary world.

The subsequent journalistic bypassing of the Prague initiative to convene a world conference of communist parties appears to confirm the expectation that the CPSU headquarters will carefully analyze the international reaction to this proposal -- for their information and action -- even though it is known that the CPSU is inclined toward collective actions of the communist parties at all possible levels, including world wide. However, in Prague the CPSU was not the formal proposer of the world gathering of communist parties, and it therefore kept the role of one of the many communist parties which are only expected sooner or later to react to the initiative.

For understandable reasons, they are obviously not in a hurry with a formal reaction. They have not hurried to say something about it at a journalistic level, in the journal NOVOYE VREMYA which is printed in nine foreign languages. A peculiar public caution is thus displayed toward Bilak's initiative, for it is not objectively known how many communist parties are in favor of it and how many are not.

DOLANC CONTINUES MEETINGS, TALKS IN FRG

Meets Genscher 8 Dec

LD081450 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1336 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) Presidency member Stane Dolanc and Federal Republic Free Democratic Party (FDP) Chairman and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher conferred here this morning on topical international questions. The talks, as both sides stated afterwards, were open and held in an atmosphere of the need for as full as possible mutual exchange of information on the world situation.

Dolanc and Genscher devoted special attention also to the importance of the C.S.C.E. Madrid follow-up. Both sides stressed the need for the Madrid meeting to continue and be brought to a successful close.

LCY Presidency member Stane Dolanc resumed the talks with leaders of the Social-Democratic Party (SPD) at noon today during a luncheon offered by SPD Presidency member Dr Horst Ehmke.

Stane Dolanc is envisaged this evening to meet with SPD Chairman Willy Brandt the meeting is to take place in the SPD headquarters here in Bonn.

Stane Dolanc yesterday evening had very informative and exhaustive talks with a group of SPD Bundestag deputies, members of the Bundestag Foreign Relations Committee. The group was headed by Carsten Voigt. Later in the evening, at a dinner offered in the Yugoslav Embassy in Bonn, Dolanc conferred with representatives of all parties in the Bundestag, members of the Federal Republic-Yugoslav Group for Inter-Parliamentary Cooperation. During the talks, great interest was shown in the expansion and diversification of inter-parliamentary cooperation between the two countries.

Talks With Brandt

LD082228 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2109 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Bonn, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- Member of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Stane Dolanc met here this evening with Chairman of the Social Democratic Party of Germany (SPD) Willy Brandt.

The one-hour meeting was held in a very frank and cordial atmosphere, with the two sides noting increasingly better relations between the Federal Republic of Germany and Yugoslavia and continued cooperation between the LCY and the SPD.

The dialogue was continued this evening, during a dinner Brandt gave for his guest.

DJURANOVIC MEETS FRENCH FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD081956 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1013 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], today received French Foreign Trade Minister Michel Jobert and held a long, cordial and friendly conversation with him. Both sides felt that friendly relations and all-round cooperation between Yugoslavia and France were developing favorably, with the proviso that special attention be paid to questions of the very conspicuous Yugoslav trade deficit in the area of commodity exchange with France. The readiness was expressed during the conversation to conduct a study and to adopt concrete steps leading to a gradual balance in commodity exchange and in the development of higher forms of economic cooperation such as joint investments and cooperation in third markets. During the meeting reference was also made to relations between Yugoslavia and the EEC and also to the need to bring these relations into line with the substance and the spirit of the agreement on economic cooperation between the SFRY and the EEC, especially following Greece's entry into the community.

The following took part in the talks: Stojan Andov, member of the FEC; Nikola Cicenovic; foreign political adviser to the president of the FEC; and Yves Pagniez, French ambassadar to the SFRY.

CAPE VERDE DEFENSE MINISTER ARRIVES 8 DEC

LD082122 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1921 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- Minister of Defense of the Republic of Cape Verde Honorio Chantre Fortes, heading a delegation of the country's Defense Ministry, arrived this evening on an official and friendly visit to Yugoslavia and its armed forces.

During the visit the guests from friendly and nonaligned Republic of Cape Verde will tour some units and institutions of the Yugoslav People's Army.

LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE PRESIDIUM MEETS 8 DEC

LD082144 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1855 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- A session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was held in Belgrade today. It heard the report by Comrade Veselin Djuranovic, member of the Presidium and president of the Federal Executive Council, on some topical issues of the economic policy for 1982. The Presidium stressed the need for even more intensive ideological and political actions by the League of Communists in implementing the tasks laid down by the 15th and 21st sessions of the LCY Central Committee.

Within the preparations for the 12th LCY Congress the Presidium discussed the report of the LCY Central Committee Commission for LCY Organizational and Statutory Questions on the suggestions, views and proposals in connection with the topical issues in the sphere of the organizational development and building up of the League of Communists. The attitudes to be adopted by the LCY Central Committee on these issues will serve as the basis for preparing proposals of changes and supplements to the LCY statute. The introductory report was submitted by Presidium member Branko Mikulic.

The Presidium discussed the report on the activities to date and further tasks connected with commemorating and preserving Josip Broz Tito's name and work. It was stressed that the activity concerned with the commemoration of Josip Broz Tito's name and work in all its aspects and contents should continue to be implemented in a planned, organized and coordinated manner. The Presidium also noted some omissions and weaknesses in this sphere, primarily the uneven standards of publications and the phenomena of commercialization, which should be firmly opposed.

The Presidium decided to convene the next session of the Central Committee on 23 December. It will be proposed to the Central Committee that it discuss the ideopolitical foundations for the changes and supplements to the LCY statute and the report of the LCY Central Committee for organization and statutory questions.

Other issues of the Presidium's current activity were also discussed at the session.

FEDERAL CHAMBER MEETS, ADOPTS LAWS 8 DEC

LD082144 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] The Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber has adopted a law on the basic rights of disabled veterans and families of those killed in the war and another five laws on protection for veterans and the disabled.

The Federal Chamber adopted today by urgent procedure a law temporarily banning the financing of noneconomic and nonproduction investments, a law banning the use of social resources for daily allowances, honoraria, entertainment costs and similar terms as well as a law temporarily banning the financing of the construction of new thermal power plants, heating plants and energy plants fuelled by mazut. In adopting the law, the chamber charged the Federal Executive Council, with submitting to the Yugoslav Assembly a report on the application of this law in 1981.

The chamber then adopted a law on the bases of the social system of information and on the federal information system. This is the first law in the sphere of social information activity which defines in precise terms the joint bases of the unified social information system and which determines the working people and citizens to be the basic exponents of the development of this system. The Federal Chamber noted that the Social Council of the social information system in our country must be formed within three months.

The Yugoslav Assembly's Federal Chamber adopted two decisions on the use of apartments and state cars for the official use of functionaries and leading workers of the Yugoslav Assembly. These laws restrict the number of beneficiaries of these facilities and in general introduce more order in this sphere.

The Federal Chamber then adopted a draft law on the basic right of pension and disabled insurance, the public debate on which will last until 31 January 1982.

At the proposal of the Yugoslav Presidency, the chamber elected Mustafa Sefo, delegate of the Bosnia-Hercegovina Assembly and member of the Bosnia-Hercegovina delegation at the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, as judge of the Constitutional Court of Yugoslavia.

SURRIJA ADDRESSES KOSOVO YOUTH CONFERENCE

LD082258 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1449 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Session of Kosovo Socialist Yough Federation Provincial Conference" -- TANJUG headline]

[Text] Pristina, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- [Passage indistinct]

The complex political situation in the province still requires the youth organization's active involvement in the resolute exposure of all forms of hostile activity, the identification of their exponents, deeper ideopolitical differentiation, broader explanation of the essence and character of hostile propaganda from Albania and comprehensive educational and ideological work with young people holding positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism.

For such work we need a youth organization which is strong organizationally, in action and in cadres. This is all the more necessary in view of the fact that the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation in past years has not been equal to its obligations and tasks, and some young people found themselves holding hostile positions. As Radovic noted, even now there are instances of the youth organization's rarely meeting, being isolated and occupied with peripheral issues. For example, there is not enough accurately confirmed evidence of the membership and cadres, there are not enough program activities and organization of the young, and youth organizations have been separate from the work of the Socialist Alliance and other sociopolitical organizations in the local communities and more widely. [passage indistinct]

Taking part in the discussion, Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, first recalled the fact that in this province there are more than 300,000 members of the Socialist Youth Federation and that this is a strength, which if well organized and directed, can make a great contribution to resolving all problems in the province.

If only 50 percent of those young people were active and really involved, it is certain that the youth organization would not allow some of its members to be indoctrinated with alien ideology and to hold nationalistic and irredentist positions. Thus one of the great lessons is precisely the fact that the Socialist Youth Federation in particular must equip itself for correct and ideological direction of young people. For, as Sukrija said, no one is born a communist or nationalist but become one or the other in certain social circumstances, through education, upbringing in the family....

We in Kosovo must take specific measures everywhere, particularly in the schools, in order to become involved and take all measures to eliminate the dark and aggressive forces and bring all those young people who have been seduced out of their clutches. I am also stressing this because the hostile activity is continuing, slogans are being written, hostile slogans against the Serbian nationality, and the enemies want to seduce Albanians, Serbs, Montenegrins and others at any price, and because intranational relations have cooled.

Illustrating the cooling in intranational relations with examples from everyday life, Ali Sukrija stressed that young people and their organizations must not behave with conformity or in an opportunistic way in relations to these phenomena. The young people are facing the great test of rejecting from their ranks all those who hold hostile positions, so that it is known who is on what side, who is in favor of brotherhood, unity and community, and who is for nationalism, irredentism and bigotry.

Speaking about various pressures by the irredentists, Ali Sukrija emphasized that the youth organizations and all honorable young people must call for the exposure of their exponents. What nation and what honorable person can be proud of the fact that a girl of Serbian nationality dare not go to school, that graves are desecrated and that church windows are broken? How would Albanian families feel if their graves were desecrated and their religious objects damaged? These are very serious and crude things. And all this consists of hostile efforts at realizing the aims of an ethnically pure Kosovo, at liquidating other nationalities. This is that "Marxism-Leninism" inspired by Enver Hoxha, who has attacked our brotherhood, unity and age-old togetherness, as well as socialist self-management and nonaligned Yugoslavia. However, Sukrija said, we should know that the roots of Albanian nationalism and irredentism should not be sought elsewhere.

It was its ideologues and organizers right here in Kosovo, and Enver Hoxha offers help and support. Everyone should know that support for irredentist forces for the creation of a "republic of Kosovo" and the destruction of the Socialist Republic of Serbia, Macedonia and Montenegro, that is, Yugoslavia, is a great adventurist game in which Enver Hoxha places his own people on the sacrifical altar for the realization of these dark aims.

Speaking more broadly about the need for efforts by the youth organization against Albanian nationalism and irredentism, and against every other kind of nationalism and chauvinism, Sukrija warned that the young must never forget the lessons of history and the joint struggle of all our nations and nationalities during the national liberation war and the socialist revolution, whose banner was brotherhood, unity and the joint life of everyone on Yugoslav territory. Continuing those shining traditions, you young people must organize yourselves to expose the proponents of hostile activity, those who write slogans, and must become the main force in the system of social self-protection. Ali Sukrija stressed.

Referring to coverage by the press and its roll in the correct education of young people, Sukrija critically underscored the coverage by the Kosovo youth organ ZERI I RINISE and other media's coverage of young people.

The president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo also referred to problems of economic stablization. Recalling that 92 percent of all investments and 70 percent of Kosovo's budget come from resources from all the republics and the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, Ali Sukrija stressed that this obliges everyone in the province to make rational use of every single dinar invested and to ensure that it multiplies. The youth organization has great obligations in this, for through its work and efforts and general involvement it creates for itself a better future in a fraternal and equitable Tito's Yugoslavia, as Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidency of the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, said.

At today's session of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation some issues connected with preparations for the 21st Conference of the Kosovo Socialist Youth Federation were also discussed. In prepration for this top gathering of Kosovo youth, which will be held in November next year, a committee and five commissions were elected.

ALBANIAN NATIONALISM CONTINUES IN KOSOVO

LD081500 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1238 GMT 8 Dec 81

[Text] Tetovo, 8 Dec (TANJUG) -- Intensified activity by sociopolitical organizations in local communities and in the organizations of associated labor to implement the conclusions of the League of Communist municipal conference on improving the politico-security situation in Tetovo Municipality has greatly narrowed the scope for enemy activity from position of Albanian nationalism and irredentisim. However, but nationalistic activity in this multionational municipality continues to periodically manifest itself.

Individual organizations of associated labor in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo continue to sue only the Albanian language in their official documents, contrary to the Constitution, and to forward them in this form to Tetovo. This has been denounced as activity from positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. Also, the Tetovo Social Accountancy Service [SDK] periodically receives documents from the Pristina SDK only in the Albanian language.

Many students from Tetovo study at Pristina University and they receive their certificates and other documents only in the Albanian language.

Certificates like this (?were issued) at the end of last month by the faculty of natural sciences and mathematics and by the faculty of law in Pristina. The example of Pristina University was followed by individual teachers of Albanian nationality in the Kiril Pejcinovic grammar school in Tetovo who conduct administrative business in school documents only in Albanian instead of bilingually.

We learned that in the Kiril Pejcinovic grammar school in Tetovo three teachers reacted sharply to Head Master Mirko Krstevski's order to cease conducting administrative business in school documents in the Albanian language alone; this should be done first in Macedonian and then in Albanian. These teachers asked the headmaster to issue his order in writing because they intend to lodge a complaint that the order is allegedly unlawful and contrary (?to the constitution), says Gafur Derviusi, acting principal of the institute of education.

CROATIAN SENTENCED FOR HOSTILE ACTIVITIES

AU031408 Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian 18 Nov 81 p 14

[R.E. report]

[Text] Osijek -- The Osijek District Court has sentenced Luka Anticevic (age 47 years) from Osijek to a 5-year prison term. The court determined on the basis of the submitted evidence that during the past 15 years Anticevic has been engaged in hostile activities and propaganda. In 1965 Luka Anticevic left to work in the FRG. Having rejected the Yugoslav passport, he joined the most extreme hostile organizations working abroad against our country and its representatives in the FRG.

He established ties with the leaders of the hostile organization of the "Croatian National Resistance" and, having adopted the organization's program and aims, he tried to persuade our workers temporarily employed in Germany to join the organization and to read the hostile press. He actively participated in celebrations of the Ustasha holidays and attended the funerals and meetings held by the extremist emigres who worked against our country from various, including often terrorist positions.

FOUR ON TRIAL IN ZENICA FOR HOSTILE ACTIVITY

LD071538 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1503 GMT 7 Dec 81

[Summary] Zenica, 7 Dec (TANJUG) -- A group of four people has gone on trial before the Zenica District Court accused of hostile activity. Jakub Zonic, a 47-year old metal worker, is accused on three counts; of participation in hostile activity, hostile propaganda and harming the reputation of the SFRY. His wife, 50-year old Subhija Zonic, is accused of abetting hostile activity. The other two accused, 62-year old Dragutin Banusic and 35-year old Seljam Kruezi, are accused of carrying out hostile propaganda.

According to the indictment, Zonic had links with Ustasha emigre groups in the FRG and wrote the Proclamation of the Revolutionary Workers' Party of Federal Yugoslavia, a tape recording of which he took to the FRG. The proclamation calls for the overthrow of the sociopolitical system and the introduction of a pluralist system without communists. He also supported the counterrevolutionaries and irredentists in Kosovo.

Dragutin Banusic tried to spread the idea of the superiority of the Croatian people, saying that they should have their own state and rule over other peoples. Kruezi supported the demand for a republic of Kosovo and alleged that the Albanians in Kosovo were oppressed by the Serbs.

The trial continues.